The Weekly Post.

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WAITING.

Waiting! For what? Shall I ever know?
Or shall the new years creep drowsily by
Till my death-day comes; shall I never know why
I was born, and must live out my life of woe?

Is the whole of my lifetime merely a pause
'Twixt my birth that was, and my death to be?
Must I always follow, and never be free?
Am I only effect? Can I never be cause?

Or am I but a link of the weariful chain
Of life; and the sequence of things gone
I am forced to live, for I cannot die,
But my life is empty and all in vain.

Yet sometimes I hear my spirit, elate
At the thought of the glorious deeds to be done,
Cry: "Strike! 'Tis the time!" But in answer, one—
Shall I ever know who,—whispers: "Silence! Wait!"

It cannot be Hope, for her voice is sweet;
It is not Despair, for I know her well:
'Tis like the ceaseless drone of a knell,
And wearies the heart with monotonous beat.

Shall another voice ever whisper to me:
"Awake! 'Tis the hour! Go forward and fight!
Thy probation is ended, and impotent night
Has burst into day!—So shall set me free?

I know not; I know not; this only I dread,
That, ere that voice shall proclaim that hour,
Not only the will may be lost, but the power,
And I may be cold with the nameless dead.
—Chambers' Journal.

NEXT OF KIN.

A little low, unpainted building, looking quite as much like a pig-sty as a human habitation, and this was the only tavern of which Luckenough Gulch could boast.

As Marian Drake promenaded up and down the narrow veranda—just at that moment redolent with the onions and cabbage being cooked in the kitchen close by—her aristocratic nose went up into the air very contemptuously.

"Pleasant, I must say!" she muttered. "I wonder how much longer Uncle Drake intends to keep me here."

Presently a man came slowly up the road, and paused by the veranda-steps—a tall, sleek, smoothed-faced gentleman of about fifty.

"Meditating, my dear niece?" he said, glancing at her with an impudent leer.

"Yes," Marian answered, sharply, "I was wondering how much longer you are going to make an exile of me."

"You don't like it?"

"I don't like it."

"Nor Montana, I should judge?"

"I hate Montana!" she cried emphatically.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Gustave Drake. "You shouldn't wear your heart in your sleeve, my dear. The occasion of your dislike is quite evident. Frederick Vance is not here."

Marian colored up a little, but she looked more angry than ashamed.

"He will be, though," she said. "if you don't get ready to make a speedy exodus."

Mr. Drake started and glanced sharply at her.

"What do you mean? Vance is not on his way here?"

"Not that I am aware. But he might decide to come. He was not pleased at all that you took me away from New York."

"I should judge not,' sneered Drake, looking relieved nevertheless. "It put a stop to his billing and cooing. Of course he didn't like it."

Marian lifted her shoulders whimsically.

"When are you going to take me home? We've been here three weeks—quite long enough to do a place of this sort, I'm sure."

"I am not tired of Luckenough Gulch."

"I am," she retorted. "The affair lost its zest long ago. If you think I am going to fall sick, pine away and give up the ghost in this out-of-the-way place, so that you, being next of kin, can claim all my property, you are quite mistaken in your calculations!"

What did it mean? His face grew ghastly at her thoughtless words. He paused an instant, glared at her with menace, fear, and hatred in his eyes, and then went stalking past her into the house.

"You shall repent your bravado in daring to address such a remark to me," he said, ere he disappeared.

Marian stood as if transfixed. At last a smile rippled over her face.

"That chance shot told," she muttered. "I do believe the wretch must have brought me here with some thought in his mind. It is very inconvenient, sometimes, to be an heiress. But fortunately I am not afraid of Uncle Drake. I've got too much of my father's spirit for that."

It will be seen there was no great love between uncle and niece.

Marian had not long to dwell upon the suspicion that had crossed her mind, for a man came around from the rear of the tavern and paused before her.

He was a rough, ungainly-looking fellow, with a shock of bristling, yellow hair, and a face very badly scarred and distorted—not a man to inspire trust, by any means.

"Be you Marian Drake?" he asked.

Marian nodded.

"Then this must be yourn, I reckon," and he produced a letter from a hidden pocket in his miner's garb.

"I have followed and tracked you all the way to Luckenough Gulch, dearest. I could not remain in New York when you were gone. I am waiting for you at the cross-roads, half a mile from the tavern. Come to me at once. Your Uncle must not know I am near. The bearer of this note will be your guide. Yours,

FREDERICK VANE."

She crumpled the note, and thrust it into the pocket of her dress. It was her lover's writing beyond a doubt.

"Dear Fred!" she murmured, with a thrill of pleasure. "How he must love me to follow me to the wilds of Montana! Of course I shall go to him at once." Then turning to the man she said, "Are you here to conduct me to the person who sent that note?"

"I'm just that very chap, mum."

"Then lead the way at once. We have no time to waste."

None indeed, for the sun had dipped into the mountain-gorge at the west long before, and was now slipping out of sight like a great red ball of fire, dropping over the horizon-verge.

Marian gave one hurried glance behind her to be sure her uncle was not in sight, and then stepped quickly into the sandy road.

"Do you go on before," she said to the man.

He obeyed, muttering something under his breath as he did so. As they walked on in this manner, his tall, massive frame looming up before her through the purple twilight that began to gather rapidly about them, Marian could not help thinking what a dangerous looking fellow he was.

"I shall tell Fred to send a messenger of a different stamp another time," she thought, laughing softly to herself.

She was happy and light-hearted as a child, for nearly three months had elapsed since she had parted with her lover in New York, to accompany Gustave Drake, who was her guardian, upon this Western tour. It would be bliss to meet him once again!

Presently the man turned and glanced at her sharply, and struck into a bush-grown path, leading away to the right.

"This is the way mum—only a few steps further."

Marian stood stock-still. They had left the settlement some distance behind, and were now in a wild and lonely part of the country. Not a human habitation nor a sign of life was anywhere to be seen.

"There must be some mistake," said Marian, beginning to feel frightened. "The note said at the cross-roads."

An ugly sneer distorted the man's face.

"Can't help it," he growled. "We're goin' the right way—don't you s'pose I know? Come on!"

But Marian did not stir.

"I'm not going a step further!" she cried sharply. "You can go on yourself, and ask Mr. Vane to come to me here."

"I shan't move without you!"

Marian's heart sank within her at the man's brutal manner. Nevertheless, fixing her bright eyes steadily upon him, she said:

"I believe you are leading me into a trap."

He sneered, and that sneer was enough—it expressed malignant triumph. Marian turned, with a sharp little cry of terror, and would have fled back along the road by which she had come, but the brute, quick as a flash, dropped a hand of steel upon her shoulder.

"Come, my pretty dear," he hissed, "none o' that. You don't get away from me so easily." Then, raising his voice, he shouted, "Bill, Bill!"

The next instant a second ruffian broke through the low shrubbery that bordered the path, and, coming up quickly, took hold of Marian's disengaged arm.

"Come, my plucky one," said he; "you're wanted. You'd better go with us quiet like."

Marian turned deadly pale, but she saw that resistance would be useless.

"What are you going to do with me?" she demanded.

"You happen to be one too many in this world, and we calkerlate to put you out of it," answered Bill, with a laugh. "Eh, Steve?"

"Yes, I reckon."

She glanced from one to the other with an eye of fire.

"Shame! shame! Has my uncle hired you to kill me?"

"That's none of your business," retorted Bill, grinning his admiration of her spirit. "That's our affair altogether. All you've got to do is to yield up the ghost gentle like."

She said no more, but suffered the ruffians to drag her for some distance along the rude path. She saw through the whole vile plot. These men were Gustave Drake's hirelings. He had written that letter to which Frederick Vane's name was signed—a very clear forgery, by the way, since it had deceived love's own eyes. He meant to get rid of her and claim all her money, as she had hinted, up at the tavern, so short a time before. As next of kin, it would naturally fall to him; and in this out-of-the-way place no questions would be asked.

Presently, when it had grown quite dusk, the men paused before a half-ruined cabin, in the heart of the wood.

"Here we are," said Steve. All quiet. Let's go in."

And in they went, compelling Marian to accompany them, *nolens volens*.

At the door, Bill had taken the precaution to tie a handkerchief round her wrists, so that her hands, which he had drawn behind her back, were quite useless.

Pushing her into a corner, where she nearly tumbled headlong upon a pile of straw, he said brutally:

"Now lie there, while we strike a light to finish the job."

The glow of the lamp soon illuminated the place. It must have been bought for this especial purpose, as the cabin did not show signs of having been inhabited for a long while.

Marian glanced curiously around. It was a wild place, nearly ready to tumble down. In fact, a portion of it—what must have been a partition dividing off a smaller room from the main apartment—had already fallen, and its debris was piled near the opposite wall.

Just against this pile of lumber stood a rude table, upon which the lamp had been placed; and a bottle of whisky, produced from Steve's capacious pocket, was ranged beside the lamp, as if to keep it company.

"Take a swig, Bill," said he. "It will nerve you up for the business."

Thus invited, Bill lifted the bottle to his lips and took a deep draught.

"Now, Steve," said he, "I want to know if you got the swag?"

"Humph! Of course I did. I made old Drake chalk down."

"How much?"

"Six hundred!" and Steve slapped his breast pocket quite complacently.

"Hand it over," said his pal, roughly. "You've got to divide with me now."

"No; I won't let it go out of my hands until the job is done."

"Don't fool with me," said Bill, in an ugly tone. "I want that money, and I'm going to have it. I don't trust a fellow like you."

A glare of rage came into Steve's eyes. He stooped quickly forward, and laid a pistol upon the table.

"Look here!" he exclaimed. "I don't want to break with you, but I'd put a bullet through your heart in a jiffy if you tried to come any of your shines over me."

"Would you?" roared Bill.

"Ay, curse you!"

"Will you hand that money over here?"

"No, I won't."

Quick as a flash, the ruffian sprang upon Steve, bearing him away from the table, out of the reach of the pistol, before the latter fully realized his purpose.

"You wouldn't give me my share of the swag," hissed Bill; "and now I'll take the whole of it."

They closed the next instant. But Bill seemed to be the stronger of the two, as the liquor he had drank infuriated him, for he had soon succeeded in drawing a knife, and was cutting and slashing at his quondam pal with savage violence, while the latter found it a difficult matter to parry the well-directed blows.

Marian watched them as if fascinated.

She had risen from the pile of straw, and stood transfixed, glaring breathlessly at the combatants.

Suddenly, in the midst of the struggle, she saw a hand and an arm thrust slowly and noiselessly above the pile of boards, and five white fingers clutched the pistol that had been left lying on the table.

Another breathless moment of suspense, and Steve fell backward upon the floor, pierced to the heart by the knife of his comrade.

"The cursed fool brought it on himself," muttered Bill, after a harrow-stricken silence, gazing down at the body with blood-shotten eyes. "I only wanted to share and share alike."

Shuddering all over, he now withdrew the knife, and stepped toward Marian, brandishing the bloody weapon above his head.

"It's your turn, my lass," said he.

Nearer and nearer he drew, his murderous purpose written all over his ugly face. But, just in the nick of time, a tall, lithe figure sprung up from behind a lumber pile, stole nervously over the floor, unseen except by Marian.

The next instant the butt of a pistol came down with crashing force upon Bill's head. He reeled, swung around, and lunged out at random with his knife, swearing horribly the while. But the blow seemed to have stunned him in a measure and he soon lay upon the floor, at the mercy of the handsome young man who had so suddenly appeared upon the scene.

The newcomer found some stout cords in his pocket, and securely bound the ruffian hand and foot. This done, he rose up, and, darting to Marian's side, clasped her in his arms with a fervor that almost deprived her of the existence he had saved by his fortunate appearance.

"My darling!"

"Oh! Fred! Fred!" she shrieked, and came nearer fainting than she had ever done in all her life.

After countless kisses, caresses, and endearing words, Frederick Vane—for it was indeed he—explained his opportune appearance.

"I thought it all over after you left New York. I could not sleep, or rest. At last I set out to follow you. I tracked you all along the route you had taken, and was on my way to Luckenough Gulch when I became lost in the forest, early this afternoon, and wandered about until this cabin attracted my attention."

Four days later, Gustave Drake received a note which ran thus:

"Your niece did not fall a victim to the ruffians you hired to put her out of the way. She was made my wife this morning. We set out at once for New York, whither you will please forward all moneys and papers belonging to her, as I do not intend a dollar of Marian's fortune shall remain in your hands.

FREDERICK VANE."

Gustave Drake cursed the sun, moon and stars, and tore his hair—he sent the money and the papers!

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN ICELAND.

[London Times, April 22.]

Telegrams from Shetland state that the Danish mail steamer Dina arrived at Lerwick last Thursday from Reykjavik, being her first trip for the season. She brings particulars of the grand eruption of the mountain called Trolladynjav, in the north of Iceland. The eruption occurred in December last, and was preceded by earthquakes. The weather during the month was very foggy, and the flames from the burning mountain could not be seen to advantage until the 21 of January, when the sight presented was magnificent. Columns of fire and stones were shot straight up into the air to a great height, and fell back into the crater in so narrow a circumference that the formation of a new lava only extended 12 miles from the northwest to the southeast. An exploring party state that from the side of the ravine, at a point as near as they could get for the burning lava, they could see down through the volcanic fissures lurid flames like vast reeking rivers of fire playing in wild confusion among "the wreck of matter." Fortunately no damage was done either by the earthquakes or the eruption.

THE DEEPEST WELL.

In the village of Sperenburg, about 20 miles distant from Berlin, is situated the deepest well in the world. It is for some distance 16 feet in diameter, 4,194 feet in depth. It was begun about five years ago by the Government authorities with a view to ascertaining the existence of rock-salt beneath the strata of gypsum occurring in the locality. At a depth of 280 feet the salt was reached, but the boring was continued to a depth of 980 feet the diameter of the bore being reduced to about 13 inches. The boring was subsequently prosecuted by steam until the final depth of 4,194 feet was attained. At the lowest point, the salt deposits still continue, exhibiting the enormous thickness of 2,907 feet.

DEAD.

BY MRS. M. E. BLAKE.

Dead! That is the word
That rings through my brain till it crazes!
Dead, while the Mayflowers bud and blow,
While the green creeps over the white of the snow,
While the wild woods ring with the song of the bird,
And the fields are a-bloom with daisies.

See! Even the clod
Thrills, with life's glad passion shaken!
The vagabond weeds, with their vagrant train,
Laugh in the sun and weep in the rain,
The blue sky smiles like the eyes of God—
Only my dead do not waken.

Dead! There is the word
That I sit in the darkness and ponder!
Why should the river, the sky and the sea,
Babble of summer and joy to me,
While a strong, true heart, with its pulse unstirred,
Lies hushed in the silence yonder?

Lord! Lord! how long
Ere we rise to thy hights supernal?
Ere the soul may read what Thy Spirit saith:
"Life that must fade is not life, but death,
Lift up thine eyes, O soul! Be strong,
For Death is the Life Eternal!"

TRUTH WILL OUT.

JAKEY, HIS MA AND THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.

[Baltimore American.]

Jakey crept up and sat down by his mother's side as she was looking out of the window yesterday morning. After a few minutes of silence he, broke out with—

"Ma, ain't Pa's name Jacob?"

"Yes, Jakey."

"If I was called young Jacob, he'd be called old Jacob, wouldn't he?"

"Yes, my dear; what makes you ask such a question as that?"

"Nothing, only I heard something about him last night."

Mrs. Watts suddenly became interested. "What was it my son?"

"Oh, nothing much; something the new Sunday-school teacher said."

"You oughtn't to have anything your mother don't know, Jakey," coaxingly plead Mrs. Watts.

"Well, if you must go poking into everything, I'll tell you. The new teacher says to me, 'what's your name, my little man?' and when I said Jacob, he asked me if I ever heard of old Jacob, and I thought that was pa's name, so I told him I guess I had, but I'd like to hear what he had to say about him. He said old Jacob used to be a little boy once just like me, and had bean-shooters and stilts, and used to play hookey and get licked, and used to tend cattle"—

"Yes, I believe he said his father used to keep a cow," interrupted Mrs. Watts.

"And he hogged his brother out of something or other, and he got struck with a young woman named Rachel (Mrs. Watts became still more interested), and was going to marry her, but her old man fooled him and made him marry his other daughter; but pa said he guessed he was nobody's fool, and married them both."

"The wretch!" ejaculated Mrs. Watts, shaking her fist at Mr. Watts's slipper.

"He said old Jacob had a dozen or two children, and"

"Did I marry him for this?" exclaimed Mrs. Watts, sobbing and throwing herself on the sofa, making all the springs hum like a set of tuning-forks.

Jakey said he didn't know what she married him for, but she wouldn't catch him telling her anything very soon again if she was going to kick up such a row about it, and went out of the room highly indignant.

When Mr. Watts came home he met Mrs. Watts in the hall, with a very red face, who pointed her finger at him and jerked out the word "Villain!" and ask ed him if he could look his innocent wife and infant son in the face. Mr. Watts showed that he could by staring very hard alternately at Jakey and Mrs. Watts.

"I know where you go, sir, when you stay away from home," continued Mrs. Watts; I've heard the story of your perfidy. Can't you tell me how Rachel and that other woman is to-day?" she asked with forced calmness. Mr. Watts confessed his inability to enlighten her on the health of the ladies about whom she was so solicitous. Mrs. Watts said that she always knew that something like this would occur, and ended with another hysterical interrogation after the children's health, but not receiving any satisfactory answer, she threw herself on the sofa again and sobbed and asked herself a few times why she had ever left her mother's house, and then she called Jakey to her and told him that they would have to live alone in a little house and be very poor, and maybe not have enough to eat, which made that hopeful utter a series of most direful howls and hasten down to the kitchen to examine the larder.

Later in the day Mrs. Lewis happened in, and Mrs. Watts confided to her the story of her husband's villainy. Of course, Mrs. Lewis was very properly shocked, and tried to impress upon Mrs. Watts the necessity of being philosophical, and left with the observation that she had never yet seen a man with a mole on his nose who did not, sooner or later, prove to be a rascal.

Towards evening Jakey was sitting on the steps, having recovered from his grief of the morning, when the Sunday-school teacher chanced to pass by, and Jakey hailed him with: "Say, mister, I told my mother what you told me about old Jacob last night, and there has been the old scratch to pay ever since. Ma called pa a villain and a bloody thief, and tried to break her back on the sofa, and said that there wouldn't be anything to eat, and there ain't been such a time since pa offered to kiss Aunt Jane good-by. Maybe you had better drop in and see the old lady, mister; she ain't so bad as she was."

The teacher, after some pressing, accompanied Jakey into the house, and was presented to Mrs. Watts in the parlor.

Mrs. Watts began to thank him for disclosing her husband's perfidy, but he disclaimed having done anything of the kind, and at length, after considerable talking, it was discovered that Jakey had misapplied the story of the patriarch Jacob. Mrs. Watts started right out to hunt up Jacob, and when she found him astonished him again by being as loving as she had been distant. Jakey is contented in the fact that there is no immediate prospect of a lack of supplies in the family, and Mrs. Watts would be perfectly happy if she could only shut Mrs. Lewis's mouth.

THE FATAL BALLOON EXPERIMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the Lancet gives the following particulars of the fatal accident to French aeronauts: "A great many hypotheses have been made touching the probable cause of death of the two unfortunate victims of this memorable balloon ascent—Sivel and Croce-Spinelli. They all point to asphyxia. Already in 1874, in a preliminary expedition, Sivel and Croce-Spinelli had been able to appreciate the danger of going above certain heights. They had provided themselves with bags of oxygen, and when, at the height of five thousand metres, they began to feel the deadly effects of absence of respirable air, they breathed the oxygen and warded off asphyxia. In this previous excursion, Croce-Spinelli had been especially affected. He felt exceedingly weak and oppressed, and it was all he could do to sit quietly in the bottom of the boat and breathe oxygen as fast as he could. Sivel had been less affected, but during the descent he felt icy cold, and was taken with intense shivering. Before undertaking this last fatal exploration, they had again, and scientifically, studied the effects of rarefaction of air. Professor Paul Bert had subjected them to various experiments in his laboratory at the Sorbonne. The effects of various atmospheric depressions were tried. At a depression of three hundred millimetres of mercury, corresponding to a height of seven thousand five hundred metres the lips of Croce Spinelli got quite blue, while one of his ears was entirely black. He was almost suffocated. Breathing oxygen, however, dispelled the symptons. Sivel, who was of a more robust constitution, resisted better, and yet, at six thousand metres, he also showed signs of discomfort and difficult breathing, which oxygen removed. They were, therefore, aware that as long as they could make use of oxygen they would be safe enough, as during their expedition of 1874, but, in this last excursion, the rapidity of ascent was such as to bring on immediate numbness and collapse, and render them incapable of using the means of safety which they had in their possession. From the account of the voyage given by M. Gaston Tissandier, the only surviving traveller, it appears that at the height of five thousand metres they all three already began to feel oppressed and uncomfortable. However, the object of the excursion was precisely to sail into loftier regions, and study there the effects of irrespirable air. So Sivel suggested they should sail higher; Tissandier consented, saying that they knew better than he, as they had already made an excursion of the same character; and Croce-Spinelli, who was already very much benumbed, energetically nodded assent. A considerable portion of ballast was thrown overboard, the balloon flew upwards, and the intense heat of the sun, warming and dilating the gas, gave it additional speed. All three travelers fainted away; and being unable to preserve themselves by means of oxygen, would have died, had the balloon not commenced to descend, through the loss of some portion of its gas. The descent was even more rapid than the ascent had been. The balloon fell downwards from the height of eight thousands metres, which it reached, and as they descended into more genial regions the travelers revived. Unfortunately, Croce-Spinelli, whose intellect was obscured by asphyxia, noticing the rapidity of the descent got alarmed, and threw overboard everything he could get hold of. Again the balloon bounded upwards, attaining a height which has not yet been ascertained, but is estimated at about fourteen thousand metres, and two of the disabled travelers finally lost their lives through asphyxia. When discovered later their faces were black, and their mouths full of blood. Strange to say, Tissandier, the survivor, had not been subjected to any previous experiments, and had never before ascended such high regions. He is of a lean habit of body and nervous temperament; whereas his companions were more robust and sanguine. He ascribes his safety to the fact that he started with an empty stomach, while the two others had taken a full meal."

A JAPANESE FUNERAL IN WASHINGTON.

A sad and unusual incident occurred in Washington Tuesday afternoon. It was the burial in Oak Hill Cemetery, of the only child and infant daughter of Yoshida Kiyonari, the minister from Japan. This child was the first of Japanese parents ever born in this country. The services were very simple, and were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Howe, of the Presbyterian Church. All the persons present (excepting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanman) were Japanese, and consisted of the parents of the child, Mrs. Yano (wife of a Centennial officer who was temporarily absent), the Japanese Secretary of Legation and three attachees, Miss Ume Tsuda, now at school in Georgetown, and a lady of the family. The body was encased in a beautiful white coffin, and just before it was lowered into the grave Ume Tsuda, the young Japanese student, entirely of her own accord, stepped forward and placed upon it a bunch of white flowers, with one japonica in the centre, which was certainly a most appropriate and beautiful tribute of affection.

PHIL E. BUSTER was taken to task the other day by a zealous brother churchman for being absent from a certain religious service. "It rained," said he. "What of that; rain never hurt anybody." "I think you are mistaken." "Mention an instance." "The flood," replied Phil.

THE CAPTIVE HUMMING BIRD.

[The Tourist.]

The following poem, [written twenty-seven years ago, by Mr. Joel T. Hart, has never before been published:

Fleet-flying gem, of burnished crest,
And silver-tipped wing,
With azure, gold and sapphire breast;
Æolian captive thing!

Tell me the secret of thy song,
And whence thy robe of beams;
If to the earth thou dost belong,
Or Paradise of dreams?

Born for one season, of a ray,
To banquet 'mid the bowers,
Or wilt thou chant another May?
Sweet minstrel of the flowers!

The coyest honeysuckles still,
Their daintiest buds unfold
For thee to kiss, with honeyed bill,
Their nectar lips of gold:

The lily opens its snowy cell,
The pink, its crimson door;
"Sip!" whispers every fond blue-bell
"My honey to the core."

While blushing flowers for thee all fling
Their fragrance on the air,
The purple morning-glories cling
On high, in beauty bare.

The tiny chalice of the thyme,
And daisies, plead below:
Each dewy-eyed, too small to climb,
"Come! kiss me ere you go."

Away on the melodious wing
To Love's mysterious bowers;
Still thy free band of minstrels bring
To revel mid the flowers.

Breathe on their bosoms fair and sweet,
And rosy lips apart,
And give and take, in Love's retreat,
The honey of the heart.

FARM NOTES.

CHICKEN AND HOG CHOLERA.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes as follows:

In your last issue there is a call for a remedy for chicken cholera. I give the following, which will not only cure but prevent the disease:

Hyposulphite of soda, 2 oz,
Water, 1 gallon.

Dissolve, and put a pint of it in a suitable vessel and let the fowls drink of it during the day. When used up, add another pint, and so on until the disease disappears. It can also be used as a preventive in the same way; or it can be given to fowls by mixing up their food, meal, with some of the solution.

I send, also, the following recipe for hog cholera, which is almost infallible. I have tested it in numerous instances. It is based upon chemical and scientific principles. The combination is tonic, anti-fermentive, stomachic, slightly laxative and antacid:

Hyposulphite of soda, 1 lb.
Bicarbonate of soda, 1 lb.
Copperas, ½ lb.
pulv. ginger 1-4 lb.
Pulv. May apple root, 1-4 lb.
Water (warm), 2 gallons.

Dissolve, and give about a quart of the mixture in a bucket of swill twice a day to about six hogs. Let me add that the hyposulphite of soda given alone, dissolved in water or in swill, will prevent hog cholera. It is highly antiseptic and arrests fermentation of the food in the stomach and bowels, and consequently diarrhea. Its reputation in medicine in catalytic diseases is worldwide, and why not good in similar diseases in the lower animals? It can be obtained by wholesale for 10 to 15 cents per pound. A pound of it given every two or three days will be sufficient for twelve hogs, and will keep them healthy, and protect them from diseases of all kinds.

REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

Hellebore, lime, salt and similar substances have been used with varied success for the destruction of cabbage worms. It is now stated that bran and buckwheat flour answer the purpose better than any other remedies that have been tried. The bran is simply dusted over the infested cabbages as soon as the worms make their appearance. If the worms are very thick, about a handful of bran is required to each cabbage-head, and sometimes it is necessary to go over the plants a second time.

A hundred weight of bran is sufficient for an acre. It must be applied when the worms are young. When they are full grown or very strong it does not appear to affect them. The buckwheat flour is sifted upon them by means of a sieve, in the evening or in the morning—when the dew is on the plants. If one application does not destroy the worms, a second one should be made. It is probable that wheat flour, fine Indian meal or any other pulverulent farinaceous substance would have the same effect.—[American Garden.

FIELD BEANS.

The bean crop is worthy of a place in a rotation, not only for its profit, but for its influence upon the soil. It takes little from the soil; is a cleaning crop; requires but little outlay for seed; occupies the ground but a short time, and may follow a crop of clover the same season, if an early ripening variety is chosen. The "medium" ripens early, is hardy, but sells at a lower price than the "Marrow." The "Marrow" is very productive on a good soil, and is a popular market variety. If properly harvested, the haulm is much relished by sheep, and is nutritious. The bean, when ground with corn or oats, is readily eaten, and, when cooked, pigs will accept it with avidity. No food is better for a growing animal, nor contains more flesh-forming elements than this bean. The idea, however, that beans may be grown with profit upon a soil too poor for any other crop is erroneous. —[American Agriculturist.

BEET CIDER.

M. Plouard, a lawyer of Andelys, France, has invented a new cider, said to be very cheap and of excellent flavor—the peculiarity of which is that a large proportion of sugar beets is mixed with the apples before pressing: eighty pounds of beets are mixed with 700 quarts of apples, or about eleven pounds to 100 quarts. The beets and apples are pressed together, then saturated with water, left quiet in a cellar for twenty-four hours, and pressed anew. This is repeated seven times.

The inventor says he makes 100 quarts of cider for eighty cents, which seems rather questionable.

A PAPER DUEL.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF THE MARQUIS DE CAUX.

A "tremendous sensation" was caused at Paris on Saturday by the melancholy intelligence given by the the Parisian papers that the Marquis de Caux had been killed in a duel at St. Petersburg with one of the Imperial Grand Duke's aides-de-camp. The Marquis's death, according to the statement given, was instantaneous, for "he was shot right through the head." Further particulars of the sad event have since been received, which, to a certain extent, mitigate its horrors. The Marquis, it seems, was not mortally wounded, and is still alive; he has indeed, escaped without a single scratch, owing to the happy accident of his having fought no duel at all. By latest accounts he is at Vienna in the enjoyment of excellent health. With the exception, however, of the encounter not having occurred, and the Marquis being at Vienna, instead of at St. Petersburg, the original account is perfectly true; and, although the Parisian papers were, perhaps, at fault in the minor details, there cannot be a doubt that a sanguinary duel might have occurred with the horrible result which created such a profound sensation. The circumstances attending the duel will, it is to be hoped, lead to a reform of the system under which affairs of honor have hitherto been conducted on the Continent. There is really no reason why duels should ever be actually fought in persona. The announcement of the death of one or both of the principals is quite sufficient for sensational purposes: and, provided that the contradiction is not given too soon, society will be quite satisfied with a sensation of a few hours' duration, and, indeed, prefer a temporary sorrow to a permanent regret.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

HIS FIFTIETH YEAR.

Rev. John Chambers of Philadelphia on Sunday last accomplished the fiftieth year of his pastorate. The Bulletin says: "Mr. Chambers preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion in the presence of a congregation to which he has ministered faithfully and which has been well instructed by his lips in Christian precepts. Those who sit under his ministry regard him with affection and reverence, and they joined upon this most interesting occasion in expressing those sentiments heartily and in a manner which must have been exceedingly grateful to their venerable pastor."

VARIETIES.

THE recent tornado in East Tennessee carried away the roof of Senator Andrew Johnson's residence, in Greenville.

"THE Chicago expressman advertised himself to May-movers as follows, "N. B.—Furniture loaded so as to show to the best advantage."

LADIES' dresses are now made so narrow in Paris that it is almost impossible to lift them, and an ingenious *modiste* there has issued instructions to her customers how to accomplish this feat.

SMALL-POX, which has for some months past prevailed at Cairo, Ills., has within the last few weeks grown more alarming, and the mayor has ordered that every house where it exists be put under quarantine.

A COLORED congregation in Dayton, Ohio, have decided to forgive their clergyman for betting on three-card monte and losing $90 of festival money. One of the deacons remarked: "We is all human, and de game is werry exciting."

OLD Brigham Young was called upon last week to pay the second monthly instalment of $500 to Ann Eliza, and he got red in the ears as he handed over the money, and remarked to a saint by his side, "That's the worst case of payin' for a dead horse on record."—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

A POPULAR Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. L. Howell, living near Minneapolis, Minn., hung himself in a barn the other day, it is said, because a lady in the East, whom he loved, married another man. He was a widower, his wife having died several years ago. He had been actively engaged in revival meetings all winter.

MISS BRADDON is about to write a novel in which the hero and heroine elope across the English channel in Captain Boynton's life dresses, while the enraged papa following with a pair of cork floats becomes exhausted, and is taken on board by the happy pair whom he then and there forgives and blesses.—[N. Y. World.

THE Brooklyn Argus, mentioning Mrs. Tilton's manner as she offered Judge Neilson her letter, says: "Her manner was as composed and her appearance as amiable as if she were offering his Honor a token of her soul's esteem in the shape of a buttered bun. And the Judge accepted it and laid it aside as if he had had all the buns he wanted at breakfast."

Two rather intrusive acquantances of Mr. G——determined to take him by surprise by going uninvited to spend a week with him. They had just arrived, and in talking of their journey one of them remarked to their host that they had passed through some beautiful corn-fields on their way. "You will see some much finer ones on your way back to morrow," replied the host.

IT is understood that an agreement has been signed by the leading distillers of Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee and other Western points, including about thirty of the leading firms, to close their distilleries for a period of forty-five days. The agreement specifies the date of closing to be between May 10 and June 1, and when each distillery is closed it is to remain so for the period specified.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May, 15, 1875.

THE Missouri Constitutional Convention stands, Democrats, 63; Republicans, 4; Liberals 2. The Democrats have a working majority.

IT is said that since the revelations made in the Alabama Legislature, Senator Spencer has lost caste even with Grant. But that can hardly be possible.

BOSS SHEPHERD is in a gulf of deep despair, along with many other sinners. The Grand Jury of the District refused to indict Mr. Dana of the Sun, at his bidding. Shepherd feels that his power is waning.

NOT one of our Radical contemporaries has a word to say about Mr. Perrin's testimony before the Alabama Legislature. They are not pleased with the new phase that has been put on the "outrage" business.

ALL the prominent officials in the Treasury Department are shaking in their boots and expect to walk the plank upon a moment's notice. They are all wondering what kind of whisky Grant has been drinking of late.

THE carpet bag Senator Spencer, who was a bar tender in one of the inland cities of New York, and followed a negro regiment down South is likely to get his deserts. The investigation now going on, in relation to the manner of his election will develop other outrages which cannot help opening the eyes of calm, rational Republicans throughout the country. He has been the chief instrument in deceiving the administration as to the condition of society in the South, and of committing the fatal mistake of sending armed men to flourish their bayonets in the face of peaceable and well disposed citizens. The truth is being gradually told.

JUDGE PEARSON, of Dauphin county, has the satisfaction of knowing that his decision in regard to the coal tax is right, since he has decided in favor of both parties, first for the defendant and then for the plaintiff. We believe that Judge Pearson only had one precedent for this, and that was a Justice of the Peace at Dresden, Ohio, who, after listening a whole day to a couple of lawyers wrangle over a law point, delivered himself thus: "Gentlemen, I decide this case, first, for the defendant, second, for the plaintiff, third, the Constable shall pay the costs, and fourth, I intend to resign as soon as I can go down to Zanesville and see little Sam Cox, the Clerk of the Court." Judge Pearson has evidently been making a study of this case, and was struck with its "true inwardness," and comprehensive justice.

IT has generally been thought that Smull's Hand Book, was a very valuable work of reference. We are inclined to doubt it somewhat. It says that Levi Maish, of the York District, is a Republican. With regard to county officers it gives Henry Lambert as Controller, and Robert Clugston as Surveyor of Allegheny county. These men retired from office long since, and both have been dead for more than two years. Many other equally gross errors are no doubt to be found in various localities in the State. The tables of votes given are equally defective. In the 5th ward of Philadelphia it will be seen that the vote for the Democratic ticket is simply repeated for the Republican in all divisions after eleventh, making both parties a tie in all the remaining divisions, an evident impossibility. Perhaps our friends of the press in other counties will find and point out numerous inaccuracies.

THE Democracy of Ohio are confident of carrying the State next October. The best spirit prevails, and the organization, always good, will be perfected under the skillful leadership of John G. Thompson. Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, writing to the State Committee puts the case in plain terms:

"I am confident that with wisdom in our councils and energy in our action, we will carry Ohio by a large majority.

"The financial troubles, the stagnation of business, the depression of all industries, the extravagance and corruption of the public service, the demoralization of the Administration, the personal government of President Grant, the Third Term project, the violation of all law in the policy adopted toward the Southern States as a means thereto; all these have filled the people with uneasiness; and they are anxiously seeking a better state of things.

"If we shall give them assurance by our words and our acts that our success will produce that improvement, they will certainly give us that success."

PROF. JAMES C. WELLING, President of the Columbia University of Washington, exploded the Mecklenburg resolutions of May 20, 1775, in an elaborate article in the North American Review, for November, 1874, by a process of reasoning, and a close chain of conceded facts, no link of which was weak or wanting, he reached the conclusion that while the Mecklenburg resolutions of May 30, 1775—very brave and pronounced utterances, though short of independence—were unquestionably genuine, the so-called Declaration of ten days previous, with its Jeffersonian phrases, was clearly spurious. The Baltimore Gazette adds:

To our mind, the fact of the identity of phrase between the myth of Mecklenburg and the reality of Philadelphia, exposes the North Carolina resolutions to grave suspicions. North Carolina was a terribly Federal State for a long period of its history down to a date not far from 1819—the State of Davie and Iredell and Gaston. Such proof as this—that Mr. Jefferson, whose great trophy was the literary merit of the Philadelphia Declaration, was a pitiful plagiarist, copying mere showy phrases and claiming credit for them—was a weapon that would not be allowed to rest in the scabbard till, as in 1819, Mr. Jefferson was of no interest to his enemies. The Mecklenburg Declaration would have looked more genuine if it had not imputed plagiarism.

HOW OUTRAGES ARE MADE.

We are beginning to find out at last just how the Southern outrages were made during the past few years, and by what means the carpet-baggers obtained offices. The Legislature of Alabama is now engaged in investigating the manner in which one Spencer was elected to the United States Senate from that State. One of the witnesses called was Mr. J. S. Perrin, a member of the Legislature that elected Spencer to the Senate and a Radical. His testimony is so terse, pointed and significant, that we reproduce it. He said:

Troops were retained in Alabama before the election on the requisition of myself and others, it having been understood that Spencer had arranged for troops to be put at the disposal of the revenue officers where intimidation was necessary. These troops, accompanied by United States Marshals, who had fictitious warrants with citizens' names prominently displayed, and shown to persons who would inform them, were paraded in various counties. I shot a hole in my hat and reported that I had been attacked by the Ku Klux, and I sent troops to arrest the mythical assailants. I kept troops as long as I could use them as a political machine. Our purpose was to secure the Legislature at all hazards and elect Spencer. A number of witnesses testify to the use of money to effect the same purposes.

It will be remembered that at the time and also in 1874, the Democratic, Liberal and independent press of the country, charged that all the "outrages" so-called, in the South, were mere fictions intended first to deceive the voters of the North, and second, to furnish a pretext for using the army in the Southern States to overawe and intimidate the Democratic and Conservative voters, and keep the thieving carpet-baggers in power.

It will also be remembered how vigorously these statements were denied by the Radical press and officials, especially by Attorney-General Williams, the man who was at the bottom of all this villainy. It was the habit of Mr. Williams to load down the Associated Press dispatches, and furnish the special correspondents, with the most minute and circumstantial details of Ku Klux and White League outrages and acts of intimidation. Mr. Perrin's case was given as one of these bloody outrages that made it necessary to overrun Alabama with Federal soldiers, who acted under the command of deputy United States Marshals.

Mr. Perrin now tells which side was intimidated. The deputy Marshals who swarmed in every village and county, with squads of soldiers at their backs, made out fictitious warrants containing the names of prominent citizens which they displayed, so that the whole community knew who were to be arrested and dragged hundreds of miles from home, upon charges they knew not what, to be thrown into jail where they would remain for months (or until after the election) and then be discharged without even the mockery of a trial. Very naturally, these citizens when thus threatened fled from their homes or concealed themselves.

This was precisely what the carpet-baggers wanted, for every man thus intimidated helped the prospects of the carpet-baggers at the election. Not having enough troops to suit his purposes, Mr. Perrin shot a hole through his hat and thus manufactured a Ku Klux outrage of more than ordinary dimensions. Fresh troops were ordered to the scene of the outrage, and Mr. Perrin says that he sent them in quest of his mythical assailants. Of course, they overrun all the territory round about, panting for the blood of the Ku Klux and threatening to arrest any Democrat who might come in their way.

We rather suspect that there was a sudden exodus of Democrats at the coming of Perrin and his Philistines. They did not feel like being dragged in handcuffs to Mobile, preferring rather to lose their votes. It is true that these citizens of Alabama had the right to arm themselves and shoot down the men who were thus harassing, intimidating and disfranchising them, and they also had the numerical strength to do it. But they were too wise and discreet even to exercise their legal rights, preferring to await justice for their wrongs by the slower process of the change in public opinion. To have defended their own firesides and their own persons, would only have called down upon them the wrath of an Administration that thought no more of shedding blood than of spilling water. They waited, and a revolution of public opinion rescued them from the oppression they suffered so many years.

Was a more disgraceful story ever told of an Administration or a party than that contained in Mr. Perrin's testimony? And yet this is only the beginning of the revelations that are to follow, and which will stamp Grantism and Radicalism as the worst enemies that ever threatened our free institutions. With these and similar facts before them, will the Senate of the United States compromise its dignity by permitting this man Spencer again to take his seat in that body? If it does, then the majority indeed indeed sink honesty, dignity, decency, manhood and everything else, in the partizan.

A CURIOUS REASON.

A writer in the New York Tribune assumes that the country will be compelled to have Grant for a Third Term; because there is no other Republican fit for the office, &c. In the first place, the logic of the thing is rather defective; since the majority of the people, which we opine means the country, propose to change the politics of their National Administration, from Republican to Democratic. In the second place, if it were possible, under the circumstances of the times, for the Republican party to agree upon a candidate; the general opposition to the dangerous precedent of a Third Term political campaign would deter many from advocating or voting for the man who already filled two terms. Besides, it is said, by a friend of his, that Grant does not want it. We do not concur with the writer in the Tribune, that there is no other man in the Republican ranks fit to be President. There are much better and abler men, infinitely better qualified than Grant for that responsible office. We will not attempt to give a list, it would be too formidable for our columns. The only particular in which the remaining partizans of Grant claim that he would excel the general run of Republican candidates, is in his strong faculty for creating and fostering internal dissension in some of the Southern States. With some voters of the Radical breed, this may be regarded as a brilliant, though rather peculiar qualification; but with the bulk of Republican voters all over the North, now, the Southern "bloody shirt" humbug is completely played out.

Having no other avalailable qualification, Grant has therefore a very poor show, notwithstanding his army of office-holders, even for a re-nomination by his own party. So far as we can ascertain from the general tone of the "Independent journals," they are not friendly to the Third Term business, and certainly not in all cases friendly to the Grant Administration. Democrats have no occasion to be particularly uneasy; indeed, the circumstances in the political world at present are remarkably favorable for our prospects in the coming campaign. Grant, and the other Radical Republican aspirants for the office, are all the time doing as much for the Democratic party as we could in reason ask them to do. They are loosening the bonds which have held their own party together, and at the same time uniting the Democracy in a solid phalanx which will be invincible. Some of the independent papers are throwing out the suggestion, that unless the Democracy woo and secure the independent voters, our party will be defeated. This may be another "curious reason"—for doing something: but the doing of this something; must be the act of the independent voters themselves, and not any act of the Democratic party.

No man possessed of ordinary sense can misunderstand the precise position of the Democratic party, or be for one moment misled as to its future intentions. Its position is in direct antagonism to the principles and practices of the Radical Administration of Grant, which now has control of the government.

Its intentions are, to revolutionize and change the system under which the country has been brought to its present sad pass. If any independent voters propose to stop half-way between these two diametrically opposed parties, they can do so, of course; but we cannot see what the Democratic party has to do with such voters. Our political principles are not only well known, but they are unchangable; because they are founded on truth and justice. Hence the suggestion of certain independent journals, that unless the Democratic party secures the independent voters it will be defeated, needs from them further explanation. It does not accord with our belief, which we think is founded in reason, that the Republican party has, by its villainous course in the management of the government, rendered itself so obnoxious to the people of the United States, that there is no public man living who can rally that broken-backed political organization into a homogehious party having any inherent strength. If independent voters think they can do this, with Third Term Grant as a leader, let them go ahead, and try. It will be a mongrel independence that gets itself smirched under the wings of Grant, Shepherd, Babcock and Butler.

THE RING CAULDRON.

"Bubble, bubble,
Toil and trouble."

The cauldron of the Ring still continues to boil, while the ingredients are thrown in to make the broth of a proper consistency. The witches dance around, flourishing their broomsticks, while all the heavens portend a storm. The meeting in Allegheny on Thursday night seems to indicate, upon a review of its proceeding, that the fight is between Allegheny and Pittsburgh; Allegheny being the stronghold of the State Ring.

But after all, the Allegheny meeting was a tame affair, considering the mighty blare of trumpets, the deep notes of the trombones and the muffled thunders of the brass drums that announced its coming. It was tame in its speeches, tame in its resolves and tame in its general results. We had expected to hear the young Ciceros and Demostheneses of the North Side give forth their defiant indignation in words that would have brought the Pittsburgh Ring to their marrow-bones in the twinkling of an eye, as it were. If, however, we except Mr. John Megraw, the orators begged for favors, rather than demanded justice at the hands of their oppressors.

Mr. Fulton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who was present, said he had no apologies to make, and did not feel that there had been any very great harm done in appointing delegates to the State Convention. The resolutions were merely recommendatory, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Committee will pay the slightest heed to them. The tone of the resolutions and the remarks of most of the speakers indicated that the wrath of Allegheny is somewhat on the wane. "Peace," and not "Justice," was the burden of their oratory. Well, the Pittsburgh Ring propose to give them peace, and all they have to do to secure it, is to acquiesce in the action of the Committee. Nothing could be more simple.

But when the Alleghenians propose to re-arrange the representation in the County Convention, they tramp upon the toes of the Pittsburgh Ring in a way that will not be tolerated. Pittsburgh has ninety-nine delegates, and all the rest of the county but one hundred and twenty-seven. Why the Ring set up o' nights fixing that arrangement, and they do not propose to change it. A solid delegation of ninety-nine will control the nominations, and that is what the pure and undefiled patriots of the Ring have been working for all along. They do not propose to have their capital impaired or the outside stock watered in the least degree.

While the Ring might be willing to rescind the action of the Committee as to the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, they will never agree to a change of representation and a consequent loss of power in the County Convention. The advantage they now possess they will not relinquish, a fact of which the Northsiders may rest assured.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Elsewhere will be found the proceedings of the Democratic County Committee, which was held on Saturday at the St. Charles Hotel. It was one of the largest meetings of the kind ever held in this county, and the deep interest taken by the members of the Committee, indicated that the Democratic, Liberal and Independent voters of the city and county are fully determined to overthrow the Radical Ring, which in the past few years has well nigh taxed our prosperity out of existence, and which still continues to pile on taxation and recklessly squander the people's money in spite of all remonstrances and protests.

The Committee is to be congratulated upon the wisdom of its proceedings and the conclusions reached. In view of the difficulty of arranging a proper representation in the more than two hundred districts in the county, we must say that a more satisfactory arrangment for representation could not well have been hit upon than that by the Committee on Saturday. It comes as near as possible to doing justice to all, to the city and country districts alike, and of itself shows the feeling af harmony prevailing among the Democracy throughout the whole county.

The mode of selecting State delegates is purely Democratic, and is relegated to the people, where all political power rightfully belongs. Each Senatorial and Legislative District selects its own delegate or delegates, free from all outside interference and undue and improper influences. This is in marked contrast with the snap judgment taken by the Radical Ring upon the people in the selection of State delegates.

The mode of holding the Convention and the selection of delegates thereto is Democratic in the fullest sense of the word. All that is now necessary to be done is for the Convention, which meets on the 22nd of June, to nominate a good ticket and the Ring can be easily beaten. That the Convention will do this, we have not a single doubt.

THE Hon. Edward L. Pierce, a few days since delivered an address before the Massachusetts Legislature, on the subject of municipal indebtedness, to which reference is made by the Philadelphia Press, as containing some statistical showings of a startling character from which it appears that while our national debt is $2,140,000,000, the debts of the several States $390,000,000, their county debt $180,000,000, our city and town indebtedness is $570,000,000. In other words, more than one-sixth of the entire public debt of the United States is held in the cities and towns. Below we give in tabular form the indebtedness of a few of our larger cities, as nearly as can be ascertained:

New York	$150,000,000
Philadelphia	54,000,000
Boston	22,000,000
New Orleans	27,000,000
Baltimore	19,000,000
Chicago	15,000,000
Washington City	15,000,000
St Louis	14,000,000
Atlanta	10,000,000
Louisville	5,000,000
Jersey City	5,000,000
Pittsburgh	4,000,000
Charleston	5,000,000
Mobile	2,000,000
Cincinnati	10,000,000

If Mr. Pierce has made as great a mistake concerning the indebtedness of other cities as he has with relation to Pittsburgh, then the statistics might be made still more startling by simply correcting them. He puts the indebtedness of Pittsburgh at $4,000,000 whereas, it is $12,000,000 or three times as much as Mr. Pierce puts it. He sets down the debt of Washington at $15,000,000, when it is well known that it reaches, if it does not exceed $25,000,000, while the debt of Philadelphia is put at least $10,000,000 too low We are afraid Mr. Pierce's figures are not very reliable.

Now we begin to get some explanations as to the reason for the removal of Mr. Douglass. A Washington special says that certain reports had reached the Secretary of the Treasury touching the way Mr. Douglass managed his office and that it was alleged by parties apparently cognizant of the facts, that in many cases the taxes on whisky and other articles were not rigidly collected. As this was a very serious matter, a secret investigation, of which the Commissioner was entirely ignorant, was made of the office. The information derived fully sustained the allegations. It was discovered that reports were lying in the office giving satisfactory evidence of frauds upon the Treasury, and had received no attention. The results of this investigation were laid before the President by the Secretary of the Treasury. These revelations finally disposed of Mr. Douglass' case. Accepting this explanation as true, then Secretary Bristow was not strictly correct when he said that Mr. Douglass' official integrity had not been impugned. According to this statement and explanation it was impugned most seriously.

AND now we have the loss of the ocean steamer Schiller with more than three hundred human beings to add to the marine horrors of 1875. Inattention to the necessary precautions during a dense fog and upon a dangerous coast, unquestionably led to the terrible disaster. The full details will be found in our telegraphic columns this morning.

MINOR NOTES.

HON. J. S. BLACK will deliver the oration at the unveiling of the bust of the late Bishop Campbell, at Bethany College, West Virginia, in June.

GRANT'S Washington organ very unkindly attributes Judge Kelly's report about Southern affairs to an extraordinary imbibition of whisky.

A NEW JERSEY law, just signed by Governor Bedle, makes it a misdemeanor, with $1000, fine or three years' imprisonment, or both, for any public officer to be interested in any contract for work or supplies.

JUDGE KELLEY is spoiling the Republican "bloody shirt" plans for the campaign. His crime, in the estimation of the Radicals, consists in simply telling what he really saw in the South.—Courier-Journal.

THE Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says that although the quantity of tobacco already marketed at Danville is greatly larger than the quantity marketed in the same period of any previous tobacco year, it is still less than one-half of the amount sold there in the last tobacco year by 2,000,000 pounds.

THE committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the suspended Shippensburg Farmers and Mechanics' Bank report the total assets at $85,495 94, and the liabilities at $220,929 77 leaving a deficiency of $135,433 83 to be paid by the individual stockholders, who are liable under the charter.

JUDGE C. C. COLE, of Iowa, one of the most widely known lawyers in the State, and for many years one of the leaders of the prohibition party in the Northwest, has just published a document in which he says that a fuller examination of the facts and theories of prohibition has led him to consider its practical enforcement an impossibility.

HON. JEFF. DAVIS in a letter to a friend at Shreveport, La., says: "The majority of negro voters in this State (Mississippi) is already so large and so rapidly increasing that I cannot foresee the day of her deliverance. . . . Texas is the only southern State which has advanced in prosperity since the war; and as a field for one who has sons to launch upon the world, offers the most inviting prospect."

THE St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press (Ind.) says of President Grant that "only by a complete renunciation of the errors of his Southern policy and by an authoritative disclaimer of Third Term aspirations, can the President hope to recover for his party the ground that has been lost to it by a series of blunders and errors resulting mainly from the absence of a dignified influential and wise statesmanship."

THE Republican journals say that the fact that there is no serious opposition to Hartranft's nomination is phenomenal. The same phenomenon occurred at the second nomination of Curtin and of Geary. Probably a more striking parallel to Hartranft's case was the enthusiasm which marked the selection of Governor Dix in New York for the slaughter in November last. That was phenomenal too.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE Jackson Democratic Association of Washington, D. C., met on Tuesday night when a resolution was submitted recommending the nomination of A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, for President, and T. F. Bayard, of Delaware, for Vice President, on a platform recognizing all the amendments to the Constitution, uniform taxation and currency, and no discrimination in favor of bondholders. The resolution was laid over till the next meeting.

THE N. Y. Tribune says:

It is now said that the removal of Commissioner Douglass from the Internal Revenu Bureau is due to a discovery that his business is sadly in arrears, and that cases of known fraud on the Government have not received proper attention at his hands. Curiously coincident with this report, comes the rumor that the delinquent Commissioner is to be made Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, the explanation being, apparently, that whatever may be his shortcomings, his capacity is superior to that of the incumbent he is to supersede.

THE visit of Vice-President Wilson to St. Louis gives the Democrat (Rep.) of that city an occasion for the following enunciation of its views on a policy proper for its party:

"What the Republican party must have, in order to win, is a positive, definite, honest and patriotic policy, by which it means to stand, come victory or defeat. To adopt such a policy is to omit General Butler. It is to drive off a host of jobbers and corruptionists. It is to leave those who call themselves Republicans at the South to go to the bottom, if they cannot maintain themselves by fidelity to public interests."

THERE is a delegation for you, fresh from the people! Forty-six Republican office-holders, with the exception of one or two who are in daily expectation of their turn coming, and they go to Lancaster to represent the sixty thousand Republican voters of Philadelphia. Would it not have been prudent to give the odd six to the class that is outside of chronic party hangers-on? Would not forty have satisfied the appetite of the place-hunters? or are they still insatiate? What a magnificent roll-call it is for a party that once was conspicuous for the unselfish partriotism and intellectual powers of its leaders!—Phila. Times.

DENYING well-known facts will not vindicate Mr. Delano. That the charges were made is very well known. We had it from a prominent United States Senator several weeks ago, and before a Washington rumor even had reached us on the subject, that Senator Jones of Nevada had told him (our informant) that he (Jones) had charges to prefer against Secretary Delano and Attorney-General Williams, and that both of them would be forced to retire from the Cabinet. Of course this information could not be suppressed.—Cincinnati Gazette, (Rep.)

MR. RANDALL'S friends here say that he will sweep the caucus for Speaker; that he will get more votes than all his rivals combined. This may be a mistake, but it seems clear to me that he has been gaining ground of late. In any contingency but this the Southern Democrats would not touch him, for Sam Randall is a genuine Democrat—plain, simple, and exceedingly modest in his way of life. He is no associate of Southern aristocrats, and ordinarily they would not take him up. They would now greatly prefer Wood with his wealth and haughty airs, or Kerr with his intellectual iciness, but Randal is hearty, honest, and exceedingly popular! Everybody likes him; he is smart and would make a good presiding officer, understanding, as he does, parliamentary law better than any other Democrat in the new House.—Springfield Republican.

Two more cases have recently been decided, involving the liability of national banks for the value of bonds deposited for safe keeping without reward, and stolen—one by the Supreme Court of Vermont (Wiley vs. the First National Bank of Brattleboro), and the other by the Court of Appeals of New York (the First National Bank of Lyons vs. the Ocean National Bank). These were both suits to recover the value of the plaintiff's securities, which had been deposited in the defendants' banks. In both long and elaborate opinions were delivered and judgments rendered for the defendants. In the Vermont case it was held that the bank had no power, under the National Banking act, to make a contract for the safe keeping of valuables, and in the New York case (approving the Vermont decision) the court held that such a contract was not within the scope of the authority of the bank officials.

GENERAL W. H. H. DAVIS, formerly commander of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, during a re-union visit of his command at Doylestown, Pa., the scene of their early military experiences, delivered an address which may rank with those of Generals Bartlett and Evans. Alluding to his comrades who fell in battle General Davis said:

"At the crossing of yonder streets stands their monumental stone, erected rather to perpetuate their courage and fidelity than to commemorate the civil feud in which they lost their lives. But while laying a tribute on the graves of our own dead, we can afford to drop a tear for the dead of the other side. They were our countrymen and we should feel proud of their gallant deeds. Their courage and fortitude developed the highest type of American charater; and in the best qualities of a soldier the Confederate Gray proved himself the peer of the Union Blue. Our hearts should swell with charity toward them when we remember that, but for the accident of success, Washington and Jefferson would have no greater claim to the name of patriot than Lee and Stonewall Jackson. There is one duty we should all cultivate—that of forgetfulness of the passions and hates of the war. Let us keep green the recollection of all the manly and noble qualities, everything that serves to ennoble and dignify human nature developed during the war, but let us forget everything else."

MRS. WOODHULL'S VISITORS.

S. P. Andrews testifies to the following names as visitors to Mrs. Woodhull's house: William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune; A. F. Wilmarth, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company; ex-Collector Smythe, General Hillier, Grant's Chief of Staff; Orville Grant, General Grant's brother; General Dent, General J. H. Hammond, Chief of General Sherman's Staff; General Benjamin F. Butler, Governor Hahn, ex-Governor Campbell. Judge H. P. Dibble, Senator Spencer, George W. Julian, T. J. S. Flint, President of the Continental Bank; J. T. Durant, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; Henry Clews, banker; Frank Work; George B. Grinnell, Jesse Wheelock, President of the Stock Board; Albert Brisbane, sociologist; Edward M. Davis, Josiah Warren, Josiah Cummings, M. Drury, Theodore Banks, Richard B. Trevelyck—the last three interested in the labor movement; Rev. O. B. Frothingham—

Mr Evart—Isn't that enough.

Judge Neilson—That's enough.

Mr. Andrews—Only a few more.

Mr. Fullerton—Any ladies?

Judge Neilson—Admit the ladies.

Mr. Beach—We can't.

Judge Neilson—Well.

Mr. Andrews—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Paulina Wright Davis, Susan B. Anthony, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, Mrs. Brisbane, Mrs. Frances Rose McKinley, Mrs. Laura Cuppy Smith, Mrs. Theodore F. Spencer, Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Middlebrook, who was a witness here; Sarah F. Norton, Mrs. Palmer, also a witness in this case; Mrs. Martha R. Wright, sister of Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Matilda Jocelyn Sage, and Mrs. Belva Lockwood, a laywer from Washington.

THE BOWLES' LIBEL SUIT.

In the libel suit brought by Willis Phelps of Springfield, Mass., against Mr. Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican, which has been on trial for the past week, judgment was rendered yesterday for the plaintift to recover $100 and costs. The action was based upon criticisms which appeared in the Republican upon the conduct of Mr. Phelps in attempting to control legislation and influence public opinion by corrupt methods, with reference to certain railroad projects in which he and his family were largely interested. The damages were laid in the complaint at $200,000. By consent of both parties the case was tried by the Court, instead of by a jury, and the judgment was rendered by Judge Endicott of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The defendent Mr. Bowles was anxious in the interest of honest and independent journalism to have a decision of the question raised by the prosecution as to the right of free discussion of the public acts of men who undertake to influence legislation or public opinion by corrupt methods in the furtherance of their own selfish ends. The plaintiff's purpose doubtless was to vindicate his own reputation and punish his assailant. The decision of the Court cannot be entirely satisfactory to either, since it settles no principle in law regarding the limits of newspaper discussion, and certainly does not vindicate the character of the plaintiff by estimating at $100 the damage which he had fixed at $200,000.—N. Y. Tribune

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE AND GEN. BARTLETT'S SPEECH.

Gen. Bartlett's manly speech at Lexington is still bringing forth good fruit. The latest expression of approval is in the form of a long letter from the ex-Confederate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. After declaring his hearty commendation of all that Gen. Bartlett said, Gen. Lee continues: "Just such soldierly sentiments; generously felt and expressed, will do more in a brief space of time toward restoring good feeling, fraternity and fellowship between the two sections of a common country than all the reconstruction eloquence of political partisans delivered during these past 10 years. Your words in reference to Federal soldiers are equally applicable to the Confedcrate soldiers, for they too 'have a prejudice in favor of peace,' and I fully agree with you that 'between the soldiers of the two great sections of our great country fraternal relations were established long ago,' and we feel that if such a felicitous companionship of sentiment could have found a resting-place in the hearts of other classes of people, the rehabilitation of the South would long since have been assured. Its speedy redemption from poverty and desolation would have followed, and once more, as in years ago, the North would have had the active cooperation of the South in working out a glorious destiny for the Republic. Therefore, when we hear such utterances fall from the lips of one who so bravely bore himself as a Federal soldier, we begin to look forward with new hope and confidence to the day when the American flag, which now floats over the blue and gray, shall in truth be emblazoned with the emblem, 'peace on earth, good will to men.'"

GOVERNOR TILDEN ACKNOWLEDGES A GERMAN COMPLIMENT.

At a meeting of the German-American Independent Citizens' Association of New York city on Friday evening, the following letter from Governor Tilden was read and filed:

ALBANY, April 8, 1875.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to receive by the hands of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer and Judge Otterbourg, the preamble and resolutions of the German-American Independent Citizens' Association on the 2d of April in approval of my action in respect to canal reform. I beg you to convey to your constituents the assurance that amid the many tenders of support and approval which have come to me from all classes of our fellow-citizens, none have given me more gratification than these expressions of the German citizens of the commercial metropolis. Their co-operation in the efforts to redress the wrongs and abuses of administrations and to elevate the standard of official and public morality in our country are of infinite value not only to themselves, but to all our people among whom they have chosen to cast their fortune.

With much esteem, I remain, very truly yours, SAML. J. TILDEN.

To the German-American Independent Citizens' Association.

FOR A STEADY DRINK GIVE ME WHISKEY.

[Courier-Journal.]

A Washington correspondent declares that Grant is exceedingly fond of absinthe. It is very likely he is; but if there should be but one liquid left upon the whole face of the earth, he would be mighty sorry it wasn't whiskey.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A NEW four foot vein of coal has been opened in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pa.

THE Lochiel Iron works at Harrisburg remain suspended, owing to the difficulty of procuring coal.

SEVERAL gentlemen of Harrisburg are about establishing works for the manufacture of steel frogs.

THE miners at Harrisvile, Mercer county who went out on a strike have resumed work at the old prices.

THE Conneautville races will be held on the 14th. 15th and 16th of July. The premiums amount to $1,800.

THE extensive works of the Harrisburg car manufactory are idle because of the absence of a demand for cars.

THE puddlers are working double turn at all the mills in Mercer county, orders for merchant iron and nails being plenty.

OUT of fourteen furnaces in Hickory township, Mercer county, there is one in blast, that of Messrs. Kimberly, Carnes & Co.

THE Atlantic Nail Works of Messrs. Kimberly, Carnes & Co., of Sharon, are turning out from two thousand to twenty-one hundred kegs of nails per week.

THE foundry, machine shops, grist mill and wagon shop owned by Joseph Green at Milesburg, Centre county, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. Loss $40,000; no insurance.

THE breaker at Douty & Baumgardner's colliery, at Shamokin, near Pottsville, was burned Tuesday night by incendiaries. The loss is $100,000. Two hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment by this fire.

SAYS the Waynesburg Democrat: Over fifty-six hundred dozen of eggs were eaten in one day in our town during the third week of court! How's that for a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants when hen fruit is so scarce and high as at present?

A TEAM attached to a handsome new hearse jumped over a bridge embankment at Sharpsville, Mercer county on Monday afternoon last while returning from a funeral. The horses alighted on their feet and were not injured but the hearse was damaged to the extent of $300.

MESSRS. C. D. CORNELL and Wm. Badger, one day last week felled a sycamore tree standing on the flats north of Conneautville, which measured twenty feet and two inches in circumference, two feet from the ground. The stump is seven feet across in the largest place, and looks considerably larger.

THE roofs of the U. P. church at Beattys station, Westmoreland county and of the large flouring mill connected with St. Vincents Catholic Monastery were blown off by the severe wind storm on Saturday. The church was nearly new and was dedicated but a few Sundays' ago.

A GENTLEMAN in Antrim township, Franklin county, having sunk a well 82 feet in the limestone rock without obtaining water, adopted the method of oil operators, and exploded a charge of nitroglycerine at the bottom of the well. The result was very gratifying—the rock was shattered and a plentiful supply of water obtained.

SAYS the Reading Times: In drilling at the Warwick Iron Company's mines, at Boyertown, the Diamond Drill Company have struck ore in one par of the shaft 25 feet nearer the surface of the ground than where the first holes were bored, which leads to the belief that ore at that point is deposited in a basin. From every indication the deposit must be immense at these mines.

ONLY A WOMAN.

Only a woman, shriveled and old!
The play of the winds and the pray of the cold!
Cheeks that are shrunken,
Eyes that are sunken,
Lips that were never o'er bold.
Only a woman forsaken and poor,
Asking an alms at the bronze church door.

Hark to the organ! roll upon roll
The waves of the music go over her soul!
Silks rustle past her
Thicker and faster;
The great bell ceases its toll.
Pain would she enter, but not for the poor
Swingeth wide open the bronze church door.

Only a woman—waiting alone,
Icily cold, on an ice-cold throne.
What do they care for her?
Mumbling a prayer for her.
Giving not bread, but a stone.
Under old laces their hungry hearts beat,
Mocking the woes of their kin in the street.

Only a woman! In the old days
Hope caroled to her her happiest lays:
Somebody missed her,
Somebody kissed her,
Somebody crowned her with praise:
Somebody faced up the battles of life
Strong for her sake who was mother, or wife.

Somebody lies with a tress of her hair
Light on his heart where the death shadows are;
Somebody waits for her,
Opening the gates for her,
Giving delight for despair.
Only a woman—nevermore poor—
Dead in the snow at the bronze church door!

—Hester A. Benedict.

CASTAWAY ON A TURTLE.

Captain John O. Holmes, who recently arrived in this city from Valparaiso, is responsible for the following striking narrative, which he vows is as "true as steel:" The captain had been cruising among the Society Islands when, putting into a small cove one day for water, a number of natives, as usual, came on board to trade. Among them was a stout, comely maiden of eighteen, to whom the mate took a great fancy. She was the daughter of a chief, and reciprocating the mate's affection the twain were married, a grand feast honoring the occasion. Wi-Wi was the name of the bride, signifying in the language of her country, "Big Fish," or, to interpret more particularly, "Great Swimmer," she having an extended notoriety as an expert in the art of swimming. Having married the mate she took up her quarters on the ship, much to the dislike of the captain, who, sailor-like, felt the unseemliness of having a woman aboard. However, the vessel left the island and stood for Tahiti, where she loaded with oranges and bore thence for Valparaiso. On the voyage this incident occurred: Wi-Wi, the mate's wife, was one evening performing her ablutions near the bows. There was a moderate sea running, not however, enough to incommode the turtles, which could be seen floating all round the ship. Some of these were of very large size and were known as the green turtle. It happened, while the fair islander was so engaged, that the ship toppled her bow under and picked up a sea, which, passing over, carried Wi-Wi with it far to leeward. The crew were at supper, but the man at the wheel saw Wi-Wi as she went over, and shouted "Man overboard." At this cry, so terrible on shipboard, the crew rushed on deck; the ship was brought to and a whale boat lowered. By this time Wi-Wi had drifted some distance to leeward, and nightfall made the task of rescuing her one of extreme difficulty. But the mate was in the boat, and though half-crazed at the mishap which had befallen his dusky wife, resolved to make every effort to save her. So he urged his men with telling earnestness. They, too, shared his spirit and pulled away on their dangerous venture.

But night fell, and no signs of the unfortunate Wi-Wi was seen. The men gave her up as lost, but the mate was still hopeful. "Wi-Wi is a fish," said he, "and one night at sea will not hurt her. We will lay by till morning." So they lay in the boat that night shouting, but hearing no response. In the morning the mate saw a dark object on the top of a surge a long way off. "There is something over there," said he, "give way for it." "It's only a turtle," answered the men. "Never mind," replied the mate, "give way." They gave way, and after a hard pull, the sea having risen, reached the object. It was an immense turtle, and on the back thereof sat Wi-Wi. She hailed the boats crew with a cry of joy, and plunging into the sea swam to the boat. The turtle was then secured to the ship, where Wi-Wi was received with three cheers and a tiger. A glass of brandy stimulated her and made her loquacious. She told the story of her going overboard, how, being bruised by striking against the rail, she could not reach the ship by swimming, but, floating at the mercy of the sea, was at last thrown on the back of the turtle, which was complacently oscillating on the surface of the water. "But for this singular assistance" said the captain, "Wi-Wi must have perished; and it is to be regretted," he added in a choking voice, "that the creature which had so providentially saved the life of a human being should have subsequently been utilized in the form of turtle soup.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

THE SINGER AND THE SHARK.

[St Louis Republican.]

Miss Adelaide Miller is a native, out and out, of the Sandwich Islands. She is gifted with a voice of superior sweetness, and is called the "Hawaiian Nightingale." Miss Miller is as good a swimmer as she is a singer, all the islanders being amphibious from their youth up. Miss Miller was visiting some friends at Waikieki, a Hawaiian fashionable watering place near Honolulu. The place is also the summer residence of the Hawaiian kings, but that fact has nothing to do with the story, except to show that Miss Miller was doubtless in the best company the islands afford. The beach is always swarming with bathers. It is considered safe within the limits of a certain reef, but the daring adventurer beyond the reef might as well make his or her will in favor of the nearest fish.

The Hawaiian songstress was bathing in company with several of her dusky sisters. The girls commenced daring each other to swim to the reef, and finally the songstress started, followed by the others. As they approached the dead line—the sweet-voiced n the lead—some men in a passing canoe shouted wildly, "Mano! Mano!" The girls knew well enough that meant "shark"—the true blue man-eater—cannibals of the deep. There was a roll of water which broke the regular surges of the sea. A huge shark rose to the surface and lifted Miss Miller on his back. That was the safest place for her now, and she grasped the shark's upper fin to keep her seat firmly on the monster. He, probably terrified at human audacity, skimmed on the surface of the water at lightning speed for about sixty yards, and then getting tired of his burden, shot down into the deeps, leaving Miss Miller on the surface, somewhat astonished at her adventure. The canoe picked her up and took her ashore. Now, the course of the fish was directly toward the American coast. Miss Adelaide Miller took the hint, and soon left for California to sing and make her fortune. The adventure with the fish made her exceedingly popular at home, for many of the Pacific and South Sea Islanders regard the shark as a sacred animal, and never kill one except in self defence. Miss Miller's having taken a ride on a shark's back consecrated her, and she became to them divine. She is now the Hawaiian diva, and we may one day be treated to her song. Now, this barbariafish story is just as good as any of the adventures that serve to bring European prima donne into notice, and it is every bit as true.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.

In the Popular Science Monthly for May is an article, the second of a series by Professor Albrecht Mueller, which proves most conclusively, from the examination of remains found in the upper layers of the Diluvium, or Drift, that the human beings who inhabited the earth during this period were sunk in barbarism, some of them probably being cannibals. During the age of reindeers, as one of these divisions of the Diluvium is called, men lived in caves or out of doors in stations at the foot of sheltering cliffs. That the climate of Southern Europe was very severe is proved by the remnants of Northern fauna found there. Not a trace of the use of the metals during this period has been discovered. Knives, axes, and spear heads were made of stone—often of flint. Pottery was in use, but it was roughly made by hand and unburnt. One of the most interesting collections of relics of this period was found in the Department of Dordogne, France. To it succeeded the age of polished stone, the third of the prehistoric eras, the mammoth age being the first. To this belong the famous pile-dwellings found in the beds of the Swiss lakes. Now are found polished axes of various hard stones, sometimes very ingeniously fixed into bone, wood or horn handles. Evidences of the domestication of animals, that great indication of the approach of civilization, now appear for the first time. No trace of writing, drawing or sculpture is to be found. To this age belong the famous cromlechs or funeral piles which are found in Brittainy, Southern France, Great Britain, the East Indies and several other countries, those of Brittainy being the largest. These consist of two immense blocks of stone placed on end, upon which a third is laid, forming a table. How the men of this age, destitute of steam or any of the mechanical arts, as they are supposed to have been, put these in their places, will forever remain a mystery. Next come the bronze and iron ages, during which men learned the use of the metals and which extend to, and in some countries overlap, the beginning of the historic period. Our German scientist suggests that the present be called the age of paper, probably from the ubiquitous newspaper. Upon second thought, and in view of the present prospects in Europe, he concludes that the age of steel would be a more appropriate name.

AN ALTAR FOR ST. PATRICK'S.

[Boston Advertiser.]

ROME, April 15.—. . . I saw a few days ago the altar which is under the marble worker's hands, and which is to be placed when finished in the New York cathedral. It is Italian Gothic, and will be a dazzling collection of the most precious marbles. There are small triple columns of porphyry and verd-antique; other little columns of exquisite malachite; white marble screens diapered in precious porphyry, verd-antique, oriental alabaster, malachite, giallo antico, lapis-lazuli, &c. Six little white marble statues of the Apostles, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter and Paul stand between beautiful columns of glittering malachite. The tabernacle is incrusted with precious marbles. The bas-reliefs on the altar front are in white marble; the Agony in the Garden, the Bearing of the Cross, on either side, and the Last Supper in the centre. It is a superb work. Its only fault is the quantity of detail. It lacks unity; it has no effect as a whole, and I am afraid its wonderful, exquisite workmanship will be lost in a large cathedral. Still it is not yet completed. I saw it only in parts, therefore my judgment or criticism is premature. When seen close at hand it must, however, be admired. It is fine enough to put under glass; rich in color, precious in material and most delicate in execution.

A SHARK STORY.

During the last trip of the Eliza McPhoe from this port to Catlin river, and when off Cape Saunders, a large shark, attracted by a porpoise hanging over the vessel's stern, followed the vessel more than twenty-six miles. Those on board endeavored to secure the shark with harpoons, with which it was struck three times, but each time got away. The last time it became infurated, went away a quarter of a mile, turned and ran at the vessel with all its strength, striking her on the port bow with such force that (being only in ballast trim) she heeled over. The shark at the time seemed stunned, but a breeze springing up, those on board were not able to catch him. Captain Patterson says the shark was twenty-five feet in length, and five feet in diameter.—[Auckland (N. Z.) Star.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that Mr. Holloway, the maker of pills, is about to build a college for the education of women, which "will hold the same relation to the higher education of women as do the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge to the education of men." The building will consist of one great quadrangle, 550 by 400 feet, having projecting wings, and will be made to accommodate 400 students under twenty professors. The estimated cost of the college is $1,000,000, and it is expected that the running expenses will be paid by the fees of the students.

SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently! it is better far
To rule by love than fear;
Speak gently! let no harsh words mar
The good we might do here.

Speak gently! Love doth whisper low
The vows that true hearts bind;
And gently friendship's accents flow—
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently to the little child!
It's love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents soft and mild,
It may not long remain

Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear;
Pass through the world as best they may,
'Tis full of anxious care.

Speak gently to the aged one;
Grieve not the care-worn heart;
The sands of life are nearly run;
Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently, kindly to the poor;
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word.

Speak gently to the erring; know
They may have toiled in vain;
Perchance unkindness made them so;
Oh! win them back again.

Speak gently; He who gave His life
To bend man's stubborn will,
When elements were fierce in strife,
Said to them, "Peace, be still!"

Speak gently; 'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy that it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

A NEW MAMMOTH CAVE.

COLORADO ENTERS THE LISTS WITH KENTUCKY.

[Trinidad Pioneer.]

This wonder of nature within so short a distance of us, and the existence of which was so long unknown, is already attracting much attention from students as well as from the merely curious.

The mouth of the cave is about half a mile from Manitou, Colorado Springs, and was discovered by accident. Some persons were blasting rock near by and noticed that the amount of chips and stones that flew into an almost hidden opening had no effect toward filling the hole, and so they threw in a quantity of loose stone, which give no sound of striking the bottom. Tearing away the rubbish, the opening was fully exposed, and measured nearly six feet in diameter. A narrow passage down an inclined plane about twelve feet widens into a crevasse about two feet wide and fourteen feet long. The descent from this is rapid, and a rope is used to accomplish it safely. About twenty feet below is a large funnel-shaped chamber, which, running northward, narrows to a very small opening, making this cave about one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. The opening from this on the north being very small, we explored no further in that direction.

Another crevasse on the eastern aspect of this vault divides into two corridors. The right hand one (if you go through head first) is about thirty-five feet long, and so small as to compel the utmost humility; it expands suddenly, however, into a vault of grand appearance, more than 100 feet long by 20 feet wide and 30 feet high. Beautiful stalactites in roof and walls show the state of the cavern when water had flowed out.

From this division the descent is made by a rope about thirty-five feet to another section, which is portioned off into three galleries running nearly north, west, and south. The first is nearly sixty feet long and leads to a chamber of no particular shape, but nearly fifteen feet square. That toward the west is nearly round, having been the principal outlet at some time. Its course for nearly twenty feet is about west; it then makes a short turn to the south for a few feet, and then abruptly resumes its western course. This gallery opens into a vault extending upwards nearly sixty feet, and below the mouth some fifteen feet.

The southern gallery is an exaggerated cleft in the rocks, about fifteen feet from side to side and eighteen feet from end to end. It terminates in a lofty chamber, with a twelve-foot, ceiling, and about 30x60 feet in size.

The other corridor, by a gradual decline of some sixty feet, leads to a magnificent vault of unknown dimensions. It is about one hundred and seventy-five feet in width, but the height of the roof is beyond our ken.

From this vaulted chamber a gallery extends some distance to the West, then changes its direction southward, and pursues a very devious course for about one hundred and twenty-five feet.

There are several more galleries and chambers, and others are being explored daily. Most of them are perfectly dry, and so tourists will not be subjected to the dampness so common in underground chambers.

Mr. Case, the proprietor, is having stairs constructed for the various descents, and suitable clothing and other conveniences are soon to be prepared for the use of parties desirous to visit the cave. Last Saturday about 150 persons some of them ladies, went through the cavern, and many others only await the promised preparations for a comfortable visit to make the tour of this subterranean wonder.

NEAPOLITAN LANDLORDS AND PHYSICIANS.

The London Times says: "Complaints reach us of a system of extortion practised in some of the hotels in Naples, which in several cases has, it is believed, led to something more serious than mere pecuniary loss. It appears, from evidence forwarded to us by an English visitor to Naples, that English visitors who have been attacked with illness in some of the Neapolitan hotels find it impossible to call in a resident English physician, even when they give his name and address. Bribes are given to hotel commissionaires and others to prevent letters or messages being forwarded to the medical men to whom they are addressed. In some cases the hotel keepers assert that sick persons in their house must be attended by one medical man, and refuse to admit any other. In a recent case, however, application through the English Consul to the Italian authorities established the fact that no innkeeper has a right to refuse entrance to any medical man who may be sent for by a traveler. The following, our correspondent states, are a few instances which have occurred recently: An English doctor was sent for, and the answer brought was that he was out of town, which was not the case. A lady was attended by the medical man introduced by the people at the hotel. She was said to have fever, and two or three visits a day were paid to her by the doctor. The husband was not satisfied with the treatment adopted and procured other advice. It turned out that the so-called fever was a case of simple jaundice, and there can be no doubt that the efforts of the high doses of quinine administered proved injurious. Another lady sent for a medical man to attend her husband in an illness which proved fatal; a doctor was brought, and a day elapsed before she discovered that he was not the person for whom she had sent. A gentleman suffering from fever was attended by a medical man, who ordered him to keep his bed. He received three visits daily. He was able, notwithstanding, to walk a considerable distance and satisfy a friend that he was perfectly well. So common, indeed, has it become to introduce medical men to patients who are not those sent for that we are assured the only course it is now safe to follow is for one of the family or a friend to take a note or card to the private dwelling-house of the doctor they wish to see, to ask the medical man who comes for his name, and, subsequently, to take measures to identify him."

THE SPARE BED.

When I go to the country to visit my relations, writes M. Quad, the spare bed rises up before my imagination days before I start, and I shiver as I remember how cold and grave-like the sheets are. I put off the visit as long as possible, solely on account of the spare bed: I don't like to tell them I had rather sleep on a picket fence than to enter the spare room and creep into that spare bed, and so they know nothing of my sufferings.

The spare bed is as near a mile and a half from the rest of the beds as it can be located. It's either up stairs at the head of the hall, or off in the parlor. The parlor curtains have not been raised for weeks; everything is as prim as an old maid's bonnet, and the bed is as square and as true as if it had been made up to a carpenter's rule.

No matter whether it be summer or winter the bed is like ice, and it sinks down in a way to make one shiver The sheets are slippery clean, the pillow slips rustle like shrouds and one dare not stretch his leg down for fear of kicking against a tombstone.

One sinks down until he is lost in the hollow, and foot by foot the prime bedposts vanish from sight. He is worn out and sleepy, but he knows that the rest of the family are so far away that no one could hear him if he should shout for an hour, and this makes him nervous. He wonders if anyone ever died in that room, and straightway he sees faces of dead persons, hears strange noises and presently feels a chill galloping up and down his back.

Did anyone ever pass a comfortable night in a spare bed? No matter how many quilts and spreads covered him he could not get warm, and if he accidentally fell asleep it was to awake under the impression that a dead man was pulling his nose. It will be days and weeks before he recovers from the impression, and yet he must suffer in silence because the spare bed was assigned him in token of esteem and affection.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN ICELAND.

The London Times of the 22d of April says: "Telegrams from Shetland state that the Danish mail steamer Dina arrived at Lerwick last Thursday from Reykjavik, being her first trip for the season. She brings particulars of the grand eruption of the mountain called Trolladynjav, in the North of Iceland. The eruption occurred in December last, and was preceded by earthquakes. The weather during the month was very foggy, and the flames from the burning mountain could not be seen to advantage until the 2d of January, when the sight presented was magnificent. Columns of fire and stones were shot straight up into the air to a great height, and fell back into the crater in so narrow a circumference that the formation of a new lava only extended twelve miles from the northwest to southeast. An exploring party state that from the side of the ravine, at a point as near as they could get for the burning lava, they could see down through the volcanic fissures lurid flames like vast reeking rivers of fire playing in wild confusion among "the wreck of matter." Fortunately, no damage was done either by the earthquakes or the eruption."

TINKERING THE BELL OF LIBERTY.

The Philadelphia Record, reviewing the past Revolutionary history of the Bell of Independence at Philadelphia, says:

"Since the bell was cracked it has several times been tinkered at, in the effort to make it sonorous once more. At one time the seam was filled, we think, with silver, or an amalgam of silver, but the sound would not come back. They then undertook to ream out the crack, causing it to present a less 'sharp and ragged edge,' on the singular theory perhaps that it could be made to ring like the little globular sleigh bells that tinkle though they have an opening to let the sound out. But the result was, very naturally, by no means successful, it being clear enough beforehand, one would say, that the vibrations in the metal, when struck, would conflict at the crack and spoil the hoped-for arrangement. The findings of metal that were bored out in this process were made over into little bells as Revolutionary relics, Henry Clay, we believe, receving the first of these much-prized mementoes. Some people have also been guilty, as the bell shows, of clipping and splintering fragments from the rim as relics. We have not much faith that the bell will be restored to its old resonance, but we should be very glad to hear that there was a prospect of doing so by new processes."

WAS DROPPED.

The Vallejo Chronicle says that a revivalist recently visited a shop kept by a woman on Georgia street, and requested the proprietress to attend the Farragut Hall meetings; but the thrifty slop-woman remarked that she must stay and take care of the shop. "O my friend," answered the revivalist, "the Lord will take care of the shop." "Yes," said the other, "I know He will take care of the shop, but I don't believe He would take in a cent while I was gone." The subject was dropped.

[For The Post.]

LOVE'S LAMENT.

I'm very sad to-day,
My heart is very sad;
When thou art far away
There's nought can make me glad.

I've tried, O how I've tried
My idol to forget!
But passion has not died,
I love thee fondly yet.

Thou know'st I once was proud,
And would affection hide;
But pride to thee has bowed,
And love has conquered pride.

Through long and weary years,
Through changes years can bring,
Through suffering and tears,
To thee I ever cling.

A cloud is in my sky;
Life has been darkened long;
Yet nothing breaks the tie
Which years have made so strong.

A shadow crossed our way,
My heart grew dark within,
And never since that day
My life has darkened been.

They tell me thou art changed;
They often say that thou
Art utterly estranged
From youth's affection now:

They bid me cease to weep
For one who loves me not;
It makes my grief more deep,
To think I am forgot.

I scarce believe it true
That changed thy heart can be,
I know that very few
Can love as thou didst me.

Full often in my dreams
I meet and talk with thee,
And then it always seems
That thou art true to me.

I wake, the vision flies,
And joy gives place to tears;
Hope in my bosom dies,
And leaves me to my fears.

I know each day 'twill give
Fresh anguish to my heart,
To think we thus must live,
Must ever live apart.

And must my heart still ache,
Still ever bleeding live,
Still in its anguish break
For love which thou canst give?

That error in the past,
Oh, let it be forgot!
Nor let the ruin last,
Which one misstep has wrought.

Oh, take me back to thee,
Let me again be thine,
And give again to me
The love that once was mine!

Life would again be sweet,
The clouds would leave my sky
If we again could meet
As in the days gone by.

Without thee life is dark;
Will sunshine never come?
The dove has sought the ark;
Wilt thou not take it home.

Beaver Falls. S. C.

THE FASHIONS.

CHILDRENS DRESSES.

[Harpers Bazar.]

. . . White is the uniform dress for children all the year, and the fancy now is to wear a dark brown sash, brown stockings, and brown ribbons on the hat with these white dresses. The effect is sombre, but is preferred to either pink or blue trimmings. Nansook, cambric and other soft muslins are chosen for the first short dresses. Pique is thought to be too heavy for children under a year old. Repped or corded pique is most used. Hamburg and French machine embroideries are so beautifully made, and are so much cheaper than hand-work, that mothers now select them for trimming the handsomest dresses of their children. The braids used for trimming pique are the figured pique braids put on in rows and lines; these are preferred to narrow soutache in intricate designs.

BOX-PLEATED BLOUSE.

The box-pleated blouse is the most fashionable design this season for children's pique dresses, and may also be made of muslin, or linen either plain or striped, or else of wool cloths. It is of very simple shape, consisting of but two breadths of pique, with skirt and waist in one. Three box-pleats, each two inches wide, or wider, are laid in the back and in the front. These pleats are sewed and pressed flatly as far as the sash or belt, and are merely pressed in the skirt, just as kilt skirts are; or it may be well to tack them on the wrong side half-way down the skirt to prevent them from flaring open too far. The sash is worn quite low down on the hips. When a belt is used, it is made of pique trimmed with braid, is buttoned in front, and is fastened to the blouse by a strap of braid in the back or else under the arms. Wide belts shaped to the figure are on the newest blouses; some of these are three or four inches broad, are very much trimmed, and have loops and streamers behind. The blouse fastens under the middle box-pleat in front. The sleeve is of simple coat shape, with a cuff, or else merely trimming set around the wrist. A large collar, either of Byron or of sailor shape, is added to such blouses. The illustration represents a very plain blouse, but many seen at the furnishing houses have a flounce of embroidered muslin set on the extreme edge, and rows of pique braid above. The collar and cuffs have braid and edging, and double rows of braid pointed below are placedon the wrist between the box-pleats. Gray, blue, and Brown French cloths of pure wool, but of very light quality, are made in these little blouses for winter dresses. They are entirely plain, or else very simply trimmed with rows of braid. Shepherd's plaid in tiny checks of black and white make pretty blouses for little boys.

THE GABRIELLE DRESS.

The newest Gabrielle dresses button in front, and have square pockets behind, like that shown in the illustration. The dress outlines the figure, and hangs loosely, or may be confined by a sash. Pique is preferred for Gabrielles, but they are also made of soft French nansook and other sheer muslins; many mothers who do not object to colored dresses use this pattern for percales, cambric, linen lawn, gingham, and other useful materials. Lengthwise rows of insertion and braid trim pique Gabrielles, and the skirt is edged with an embroidered ruffle. The insertion usually follows the seams. The skirt is quite narrow, and should hang plainly, without folds or fullness. French Gabrielles like that in the picture cost $20; simpler ones range from $4 upward. Knife pleatings and fluted ruffles trim muslin Gabrielles inexpensively. A pretty French fancy is that of putting a long-looped bow of colored ribbon on the left shoulder, with the ends falling behind; a sash is sometimes worn with this dress, and may be tied on one side, or else in large loops behind.

THE YOKE SLIP.

The most universally popular dress for children is the yoke slip, a full dress that may be worn loose and flowing from the shoulders, or else with a sash as in the picture. Many mothers make the entire outfit of short dresses by this pattern. It is always made of muslin or other soft light goods, as it is too full for thick pique. This slip has usually two widths, each about a yard wide at the bottom, sloping narrower toward the armholes. The yoke is nearly straight front and back, and is square across the arms. An embroidered ruffle sewed in the edge of the skirt, with clusters of tiny tucks and rows of insertion above, trims these nansook slips prettily. The yoke is then made of lengthwise puffs with rows of insertion between; the coat sleeve has a little cuff of cuff of tucks, insertion, and edging. Less expensive slips are made of white linen lawn dotted with rose, blue, or black, and trimmed with fluted ruffles. Embroidered batistes, buff, pink, or blue, wrought with white, also made up by this pattern.

CHILD'S LONG SACQUE.

The long sacque for small children has the simple stylish French back with a seam down the middle, and no side forms, but the side seams are placed so far back that they give the effect of English side bodies. The long front is buttoned below the waist, and thence slopes away toward the sides. The trimming is put on in front to outline a shorter jacket, and thus gives the appearance of a long Continental vest underneath; indeed, in many garments the fronts are doubled, and the lower part is a *bona fide* vest. The sack illustrated is of repped pique matching the box-pleated blouse over which it is worn. The middle seam of the back is left open below the waist, is lapped there, held by a single button, and is trimmed with two narrow scant ruffles of embroidered muslin headed by pique braid. The trimming extends straight down the front each side of the buttons, crosses below the waist, and passes upward into the side seam. A narrow ruffle or a sailor collar trims the neck. The buttons are large moulds covered with pique, or else fine pearl buttons are used. This pattern may be made up in striped wool cloths, white with a black or colored stripe, in light French gray cloth, and in brown or dark blue camel's-hair. The trimmings for such wraps are pipings of silk or velvet the color of the stripe.

SUPERB TOILETS.

[Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter to Phila. Press.]

Some of the most superb toilets which have as yet been seen in public this year, were worn at the recent wedding of the young Russian Princess Galitzin, who was married last Thursday to the Duke de Chartres. The bride wore a dress of white moire, cut short like a walking dress, but with a train formed by setting on a wide flounce of moire behind. This flounce was covered with lace, and the skirt of the dress was ornamented with three lace flounces, equalling in beauty those wich were recently worn by the Princess Louise, of Belgium, on a similar occasion. The lace veil, instead of being fastened to the head, was attached to the bride's shoulders and enveloped her whole form like a mantle. The Duchess de Chartres had on a dress of blue silk, embroidered with straw-color, and a straw bonnet, shaded with white and blue feathers. Mme. de Pourtales wore a toilet of stamped bottle green velvet a Marie Antonette fichu of white muslin and a straw bonnet decorated with shaded green feathers. The Baroness de Polilly was all in violet, and the Countess de Golstein in black silk embroidered with wreaths of roses in their natural hues. Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, appeared in a superb uniform of scarlet and gold, and General Galitzin, the uncle of the bride, wore a green uniform with helmet and white plumes. Several of the younger members of the Galitzin family, young boys of quite childish years, appeared in a picturesque Russian costume, consisting of a blouse of white silk, braided with gold, full scarlet pantaloons and high boots. They also wore small black velvet hats, decorated with peacock feathers. The intermingling of rich dresses, uniforms and half fantastic costumes made up a brilliant spectacle.

THE SHAWLS THEY WEAR IN BOSTON.

The Boston Transcript says: "The striped India shawls and their very popular imitations are as thick in the streets of this city as they are scarce in the rest of the world. Indeed, it is said that Boston has a sort of monopoly of the striped shawl fashion. A lady informant says that one sees hardly half a dozen striped shawls in an afternoon's walk on Broadway, while, on Washington street, the difficulty would be to find half a dozen ladies who had not striped shawls. In Washington, during the past winter, it was considered almost a 'sure thing' that a lady arriving at one of the hotels in a striped shawl was a Boston lady, and the rule was tested with success by our informant in numberless instances. The same lady, in attempting to purchase a striped camel's hair shawl in London, was told by the shopkeeper that her order would have to wait, as at present the whole stock and the whole production were demanded by the Boston trade. There might be a great deal more untasteful fashion than the rage for striped shawls. The effect is rich, elegant, and striking, and in accordance with the principles of decorative art. But the most 'correct thing' palls on the taste after a hundred thousand or so repetitions, and it certainly is a credit to be independent and original in dress to a certain extent."

THE IMPORTUNATE WIDOW.

Probably the most presevering petitioner before the Board of Pardons during the year was an importunate widow, whose son was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years for committing a burglary in Lycoming county. This lady was present at all the meetings held in 1875, and pleaded earnestly for the liberation of her imprisoned offspring. At the last session of the Board her petition met with favorable consideration, on the strenghth of which one of the officials on the hill addressed the following communication to the members of the Board:

"There was in a city a board of pardons which feared not God, neither regarded man.

"And there was a widow in that city; and she came unto them saying, 'Avenge me of mine adversary.'

"And they would not for awhile; but afterward they said within themselves: Though we fear not God nor regard man;

"Yet because this widow troubleth us we will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary us."—[Harrisburg Patriot.

AN ANSWER.

You ask me, wondering, why I sing,
And why my lips in laughter part;
The ripples of my mirth all spring
From the deep sorrow at my heart.

A smile is easier than a tear
That serves to keep sad memories green,
And always through what is, I hear
The echoes or what might have been.

—Temple Bar.

VARIETIES.

NEVER make a wooden leg of oak; oak always produces a *corn*.

THE Crown Princess of Germany is said to be a devoted artist, spending many hours of her leisure at the easel.

A THIEF in New York recently swallowed a $100 diamond ring to avoid detection.

IT is estimated that there were in the United States, last year about 2524 breweries, New York having 349, and Pennsylvania 346.

A NEW YORK house proudly announces that it has received an order for several pairs of shoes from his Majesty, King Kalakaua.

A MISSISSIPPI man has invented a new formula. He says: "At the earnest solicitation of my creditors, I have consented to become a candidate for county treasurer."

A COLORADO tombstone remarks:

He was young,
He was fair,
But the Injuns
Raised his hair.

J. N DAVIS, one of the victims of the Oshkosh fire, was book-keeper for the firm of Morgan Bros. After the office was in flames he bravely rushed in to rescue the books, and very shortly afterwards died of his injuries.

THE Edwin Forrest mansion at Philadelphia was offered at auction last Tuesday. Chanfrau, the actor, bid $99,000 and an unknown person $101,000, but as $110,000 is the upset price the property was withdrawn.

AN old author quaintly remarks: "Avoid arguments with ladies. In spinning yarns among silks and satins, a man is sure to be worsted and twisted. And when a man is worsted and twisted, he may consider himself wound up."

A FERGUS FALLS, Minn., young man caught his former sweatheart dancing with another fellow in a public hall one evening recently, and fired a pistol at her, and then blew his own brains out. The girl's corset steels saved her life.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Journal protests against the Punch and Judy exhibition on the Common, because it "cultivates the spirit of spiteful feeling and quarreling, demoralizes the minds of children, and confirms the hardiness of others."

MISS BAKER, of Oswego county N. Y., publishes the following warning; "March the 13 1875. I forbid Eny One Marying Henry Smith for I Was Engaged to him March the 11 1874 for if he gits maried he Will hafto Suffer the Pently of the law I remain as ever his intended wife Sophia Baker."

A MAGICIAN who has been giving entertainments in Tennessee, and distributing prizes among his audience by lot, has been arrested at Knoxville for violation of the gaming laws of the State, which are said to be very strict. His trial will afford a test case.

MISS MOODY, daughter of the American revivalist, who is now preaching in London, not sharing her father's views, went to the play, and coming down late to breakfast next morning was greeted by him with, "Well, child of Satan!" to which she calmly responded, "Good morning papa."

AN amusing incident has come to light, musty with age, of the march of the British through Old Cambridge, Mass., to Concord. Passing a field where an old man was sowing seed, one of the red-coats, in jest, said to him, "You may sow, but we shall reap." Well, perhaps you may," replied the native, "for I'm sowin' hemp."

A NEW YORK letter says: The latest wrinkle with the woman of fashion is that of having a model of her bust made, stuffed with wool and covered with cambric. This is deposited at her dressmaker's and upon it her new dresses are fitted, saving the aforesaid woman of fashion all the arduous labor of "trying on," etc. What next?

AT Pompeii they recently found a curious record. It was scratched on the stucco of a kitchen wall, and has been thus translated: "Lighted the fire, cooked his meals, and swept his house for him 28,000 times to this day, and he refuses to take me to the circus." Beneath this, in a different hand, is written: "Women are never satisfied."

THEY have an elderly lady at Sherman, Conn., who is very much opposed to the laws of the nutmeg State. Talking with a friend a while ago she said: "My husband only got $10 for voting the Democratic ticket, while father got $18 for voting the Republican ticket. Wa'nt that too bad? They ain't nothin' square nor right 'bout sich laws! They'd orter be made more equal, and sumthin' should be done 'bout it so they'd pay one as much for votin' as another."

A STERN father got wind of an intended elopement of his daughter on a certain night, and when the sweet thing was on the point of stealing down stairs, she beheld a ferocious looking bulldog standing at the bottom; so she concluded to go back to her room and postpone her elopement. Her father never told her that it was a stuffed dog, which he borrowed from the man living next door.

THERE is an old story of a prominent citizen of St. Louis who, in a car, kept his seat on the entrance of two ladies, who were obliged to stand. The conductor stepped up briskly and said, "make way for these ladies sir." "No, sir," growled the citizen; "one of those 'ladies' washes my shirts, and the other cooks my dinners. I am used to seeing them wait on me and my family at home, and I don't propose to give up my seat to them here."

A LARGE gathering of residents of Palatka, Fla., occurred a few days ago, to witness a snake fight which had been advertised. A large rattlesnake and an adder were put into the arena together, but neither would attack the other. Then a young alligator and the rattlesnake were tried, and an encounter immediately began. The alligator was bitten four times, but he finally crushed the snake between his jaws, and subsequently died himself of the reptile's poison.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May, 15, 1875.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

We desire to call the special attention of every Democrat in this county, to the proceedings of the County Committee, printed on page 7 of this paper, that he may post himself as to the number of delegates allowed to each district, when and where the various conventions are to be held; also other information interesting to every Democrat and all friends of true principles.

PRIMARY meetings for the election of delegates to the Democratic Senatorial and Legislative Conventions in Allegheny County, will be held on Saturday May 29th

JUNE 19th is the time for *electing* delegates to the Democratic County Convention to nominate a county ticket: said Convention to *meet* on Tuesday, June 22d.

THE President has been invited to attend the Centennial celebration at Greensburg on the 15th inst., but he won't come. No doubt a handsome present would bring him.

No colored man need apply. Eighteen Radicals have been selected to represent Allegheny county in the Lancaster Radical State Convention, and they are all white men.

THE latest falsehood of the Commercial in regard to "Republican victories" in Indiana, is nailed by the N. Y. Evening Post, (Rep.) which says: "Returns from the municipal elections in Indiana indicate the general success of the Democrats."

THE States of Maryland and Virginia are trying to settle their centennial boundary question. They have been quarreling over the matter for a hundred years and now they have appointed arbitrators. It is fair to suppose that they will get the question settled by 1975.

KING ALFONSO saw the newspaper accounts that there was only $1.76 in the Treasury of Pennsylvania and thinking that it was the Treasury of the United States, made haste and paid the Virginius indemnity before it was due. It was this, and not Caleb Cushing's influence, that secured such an early payment.

THIRTY-TWO distilleries and rectifying establishments were seized on Monday for violating the revenue laws, and the fact that they were permitted to violate the law with impunity, is given as another reason why Commissioner Douglass was so summarilly kicked out of his office. And yet Mr. Douglass' official integrity was not impugned—of course not.

THE racing parson of England, Rev. Mr. King, is dead. He was an euthusiastic friend and patron of the turf, and entered his stock in the races under the name of "Mr. Launde." He won some of the largest stakes of the English turf of late years, and one of his horses was the favorite of Derby this year, but it will now be disqualified from running. Rev. Mr. Murray, of Boston, is the only racing parson in this country.

THE Hon. W. D. Kelley must have read THE POST last fall. In one of his published interviews with relation to the condition of affairs in the South, he sets forth at length that the surest road to prosperity in the North is the complete restoration of peace and fraternal relations in the South. He says that as soon as the South throws off its present load of oppression, its great productive interests will at once revive and create a demand for the manufactures of the North, which in turn will give employment to all our idle population and set our workshops in motion. We took this ground in a series of articles last fall which very generally copied and favorably commented on, all over the country. The prosperity of one section of the country depends upon the prosperity of the other. We cannot keep the South under the bondage of the carpet-baggers and be prosperous in the North. Of all the cities in the country, Pittsburgh is the last that should favor force bills and carpet-bag rule, and taxation that amounts to confiscation, in the South. As long as they continue, that long will the real prosperity of Pittsburgh be retarded.

POPULAR FICTIONS—THE EAGLE AND THE LARK.

There is something strange about the popular fictions that take hold upon men's minds, and remain fixed there in spite of the fact that they are known to be fictions, and contrary to all ocular evidence. As for instance, from time almost immemorial, a theme for the inspiration of the poets has been the sublime and lofty flights of the eagle and the lark. The one typical of ambition and the other of devotion to the Creator.

And yet it is a fact that neither the eagle nor the lark indulge in lofty flights. The lark does not spring up at day-break and lose himself in the purple light of dawn, twittering his praises in the ear of the god of day. On the contrary, he devotes himself to the more practical and less poetical work of hunting a breakfast of grubs as soon as it becomes light enough to distinguish his prey.

Neither does the eagle pass his noon day hours soaring into the eye of the sun. Quite on the contrary, he is sitting close to the earth, concealed from view, watching for some bird or small beast that he may pounce, upon and devour. The buzzard and the crow soar in loftier altitudes than the eagle, and the jay indulges in loftier flights than the lark. In fact, the lark is a low minded bird. He scours the ground entirely for his living. He neither pursues the insects of the air nor of the trees, as do almost every other species of the feathered tribe, that make any pretentions to flying at all.

The highflyer of the poets does not even attack the catterpillars in the trees, but devotes his entire time to picking up the bugs and creeping things on the face of the earth. When he wants to sing, he mounts a stump or fence post, and it is only on the rarest occasions that he patronizes the top of a high tree for operatic purposes. As for his singing on the wing, that is as great a fiction as his lofty flights. He chatters a little it is true, when he is about to alight in the grass, but while rightly on the wing he remains perfectly mute, and it is a very rare thing to see the lark flying higher than the tops of the trees, either at morning, noon or night. His choice is to fly about ten or twenty feet above the surface of the ground, and he but seldom performs a longer flight than the quail.

As for the eagle "soaring into the eye of the sun," there is a little excuse in his case for the poets. They probably mistook the goss-hawk for the proud bird of freedom. The goss-hawk is in the habit of ascending one thousand or one thousand five hundred feet, and "soaring" around for hours for some uncertain purpose, most probably for the purpose of spying out a good poaching ground or an eligible poultry yard. But the eagle never indulges in such espionage. He pursues his flight from point to point at an altitude much lower than that chosen by the goss-hawk, and lays in wait for his prey.

If lofty flight makes a bird the type of ambition, then the sand-hill crane of the West, ought to be canonized, for he, more literally "soars into the eye of the sun" than any other bird that wears feathers. Upon such days as yesterday, any one upon the prairies of the West, where the sand-hill cranes abound, would see them taking their upward flight at about the hour of 10 A. M. by the hundred or thousand. It should be remembered also that one sand-hill crane fills nearly as much space as four eagles. In an hour or two from the time they begin their flight, they look like swarms of gnats in the dim distance overhead, and finally disappear from view. After remaining on the wing for four or five hours, they again descend to the earth.

Compared with the flight of the sand-hill crane, the flight of the eagle is nothing, either in altitude or duration, and if we are to have a bird to typify "Ambition" we go in for the sand-hill crane. He is not quite so bloodthirsty as the eagle, but he is a taller bird every way. He stands from six and one-half to seven feet in his stocking feet, and has a breadth of wing of from nine to ten feet. Let our poets and orators cease about the lark and the eagle, who are mere humbugs at best, and devote their energies to the sand-hill crane, upon which there is no discount.

DEAR FORNEY, COME HOME.

The traveling Centennial editor of the Philadelphia Press, desires to return home, to explain his connection with Pacific Mail, and take a hand in the Gubernatorial campaign. The mysterious Pilgrims who contributed to his departure, are earnest for his return, and will welcome this pen once more in the columns of the Press. The case is growing desperate for the Republican leaders, their looks betray a well founded alarm at the dissolving process going on in the ranks; everywhere there exists dissatisfaction, not with Hartranft, but the men who have grasped the machinery of the party, and attempt to coerce the people into their short-hand method of setting up and packing nominating conventions. It is therefore important that Mr. Forney should reappear and proclaim peace. But it is too late, death is visibly stamped upon the face of the patient.

THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.

The subjoined notices are published in THE WEEKLY POST at some small expense of modesty, but others interested in the management and success of this journal, conceive it but fair that the friendly endorsement of the Senior Editor, should be known to the Democracy of Allegheny county, in whose hands he leaves the question of an approval of his past services. For a quarter of a century, through storm and sunshine, the columns of THE POST will bear witness of his devotion to the principles and the teachings of the Democratic organization. He never wavered in advancing the standard of right, when the utterance of political truth was at the risk of personal liberty—when bayonets and bastiles were recognized as the supreme law, in the hands of reckless and vindictive demagogues, and when to advocate the life-long principles of the Democracy jeopardized not only men's liberty but their property as well:

[Kittanning Sentinel.]

Col. Jas. P. Barr, of THE PITTSBURGH POST, is spoken of as a candidate for Governor this fall. There is no man in the West, or East either for that matter, who combines more executive ability than the ex-Surveyor General. The late Constitutional Convention at least indicated as much, when they selected him of all others in the State to fill the vacancy of ex-Chief Justice Jeremiah S. Black in that body. "Honor to whom honor is due," is our maxim.

[Titusville Courier.]

The Governorship.—Some of our Democratic exchanges are speaking in favorable terms of Hon. James P. Barr, of THE PITTSBURGH POST as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Barr is an able man, possessed of broad and statesmanlike views. If he should be the nominee he will be warmly supported throughout the State. It seems to be conceded that the candidate should be taken from the western portion of the State, therefore, Mr. Barr will go into the convention with a very strong support, if he shall conclude to strive for the nomination.

[Bellefonte Watchman.]

Col. James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh, editor of THE POST, is mentioned as among the Democratic candidates for Governor. Col. Barr is an able and incorruptible man and has done great service for the Democratic party; not only the State, but nationly. He would be a particularly strong candidate in the western counties, and if elected, as he doubtless would be, would make a Governor of whom Pennsylvania might well be proud.

[Philadelphia Chronicle.]

Bro. James P. Barr, of THE PITTSBURGH POST, is favorably spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Well, if honesty, ability and veteran service rendered the Democratic party are to count anything, we know of none who has a better claim to the honor of being the leader in the coming vitally important campaign. Should the Convention nominate him, he shall have the undivided and earnest support of the Chronicle.

[Philadelphia Day.]

The editor of THE PITTSBURGH POST, James P. Barr, is urged by the Democrats of Western Pennsylvania for the Gubernatorial nomination of his party. Mr. Barr would be a popular candidate, and would make an excellent Governor, as he did an excellent Surveyor General and member of the Constitutional Convention.

[Waynesburg (Green Co.) Messenger.]

Among the distinguished gentleman named in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, is Col. Jas. P. Barr, of THE PITTSBURGH POST. Col. Barr was elected Surveyor General in 1862, and made an unexceptionable officer. He was also selected to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Convention, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. J. S. Black, and made and efficient member of that body for the brief time he had to serve. We have no doubt he would be equally honest and efficient in the discharge of the Chief Executive duties of the State.

[From the Pittsburgh Leader, Independent.]

COL. BARR FOR GOVERNOR.

It is definitely announced, we understand, that the friends of Col. J. P. Barr, of THE POST, have prevailed upon that gentleman to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Though it is impossible at this writing to say what the chances are for the Colonel, or any other western man, to get this nomination, which the election of Latta, of Westmoreland, as Lieutenant-Governor, may throw to the east, we are very certain that Mr. Barr would make a creditable Governor, if elected. The chances, too, of the election of the Democratic candidate are much greater than they have been in this State for many years, so that the candidacy is by no means the idle one it has so frequently been. Col. Barr has time and again allowed himself to be set up as a nominee in a district where he well knew the fight was hopeless, just to keep the party organization intact; it would only be poetic justice that he should be placed in nomination when and where there is a chance of success.

INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

The politicians, and the political press, realize very sensibly, that this year there is a very large number of voters who may be classed as independent. A close analysis will demonstrate that this class belongs almost wholly to those who have formerly voted with the Radical party. They have become disgusted with the corruption, which sometimes becomes most loathsome in political bodies just preceding death, and repels even those who have heretofore been warm friends and partisans. They realize that contagion and death, may be the result of contact; and they fly with horror from the dying putrescence ycleped Radicalism.

The Radical charmer, charm he never so wisely, can never again woo this frightened independent back to his loathsome embrace. This severance is as inexorable and irrevocable as death. The Granger recognizes in him a plague more dreadful than the grasshopper which devours his substance; the business man, an incompetent who disturbs all values, deranges business, impotent to restore the country to prosperity, and destroy his hope of fair returns from his enterprise; the economist, a bloated parvenue whose ostentation galls his simplicity; the moralist, a transgressor whose unscrupulous rapacity shocks all sense of honesty; the patriot, a violator of the Constitution, and of the personal rights of the citizens; a fomenter of discord between the sections, that out of public disturbance he may continue to prey upon the public with impunity; all decree that Radicalism shall die the death.

The independent voter will no longer be deluded by the chimera of a third party. He perceives that the Democracy is the only means which can exorcise this devil of Radicalism from the body politic, and restore it to its pristine health and beauty.

CAN THERE BE MORE THAN TWO PARTIES?

There are at present two political parties in the country; the outs and the ins. The former is known as the the Republican; though for a time it gloried under the cognomen of Radical, then Radical Republican, and finally Republican. The New York Sun, in an editorial on this subject says:

There are two parties in the country, and their differences need no defining in characteristics. One looks to the growth, prosperity, and true honor of the nation; and the other to anarchy, public plunder, and private peif. You cannot classify them by name. How can you map out party lines when spurious Republicanism has Butler, Logan, Williams, and Robeson, and the other contains Tilden, Hendricks, Allen, and Bayard? Names are nothing. Hold odorous flowers to your nose, and call them as you will, roses or lilies, and the name does not change the perfume. We need no new distinctive party. England has brought herself gradually to her highest freedom in centuries under the banners of Whig and Tory. What is to be gained in amelioration of condition by organizing a flock of bats to hover over the battle field and then take the subsidies of the winning camp?

"Bats hovering over the battle field, and darting for the subsidies of the indirect manner of assisting to concentrate the Republican forces; and the moment they do that, their mission is ended. We as Democrats are prepared to beat the Republican party, under any and every possible form of its reorganizations, with or without such Independent voters; but it is certain that if there should be any considerable number of Independent voters, in the shape of a third party, it will be nothing more than an extra screw in the coffin of Radicalism.

Some party is just now squirming, politically, and we are very sure that it is not the Democratic party; which has a plain, straight forward duty to perform, in being the party organization around which the people will rally as the only possible way by which to regain the rights and the power which have been stolen from them and abused by the Republican party. There can be but two great parties in the country; and if men are honest in their wish to cast their votes for the the general good, we should have no doubt as to which way a majority of independent voters will ultimately go. The idea of any beneficial change in the management of our government, save by the success of the Democratic party, is preposterous.

MINOR NOTES.

IN Michigan, under the new license law, whisky bills are collectable at law, as other debts.

THE Topeka Commonwealth says there was never a better prospect for an abundant harvest in Kansas than the present.

THE real trouble of the Republican party in Ohio is well and concisely stated by the Cleveland Herald. They want "a man without a record."

SPEAKING of Judge Kelley's political penitence, the Boston News says: "Go South, gentlemen Congressmen; such journeys make more conversions than a camp-meeting."

DURING the present year there will be discharged from the soldiers' orphans schools in the State 527 children, by reason of such scholars having reached the age of sixteen years, at which time the law requires their discharge.

THE Montgomery Advertiser asserts that at least one-half of the colored voters in that city co-operated with the white Democrats in the late election. The result it will be remembered, was a Democratic victory,—the first in many years.

THE Republicun Convention of Lebanon county met on Saturday and elected Messrs. C. R. Lantz, W. M. Kauffman and C. W. Carmany, delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for Hon. G. Dawson Coleman for State Treasurer.

PERTINENTLY AN exchange asks: Does it occur to any of the exceedingly loyal journalists of New-England, when they read the generous words of welcome from the Southern press to Vice-President Wilson, that their treatment of Messrs. Lamar and Gordon a few weeks ago was just a little discourteous?

EX-GOV. DIX is convinced that Gen. Grant would like a re-election, and that his immediate associates would like to have him get one, but he believes the public is unalterably opposed to a Third Term. He is satisfied that his declaration against a Third-Term last fall made the office-holders in New York lukewarm in supporting him. These views are given by the editor of the Utica Observer.

AT the Democratic conference on Thursday Senator Thurman expressed his belief that the Republicans will reorganize the old Know Nothing Lodges that played such a conspicuous part in our political history twenty years ago. That was the idea in Washington before Congress closed its session. The course of the Republican papers, their violent assaults upon all foreign-born and Catholic citizens, gives corroboratory evidence to that effect.—Cin. Enquirer.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE WOODWARD DEAD!

The announcement made yesterday in the Supreme Court of the State at Harrisburg of the death of Hon. George W. Woodward, formerly Chief Justice of the Court, will create a feeling of genuine sorrow throughout the entire Commonwealth, where he was so widely known and so generally respected.

Judge Woodward died in Rome, while making an European tour with his family, and his death, so far as we are able to learn, was wholly unexpected to his friends on this side of the ocean. The sympathy of our people will go out to his stricken and bereaved family, who have been thus suddenly deprived of a kind protector in the midst of strangers and thousands of miles from home.

For many years Judge Woodward has been well known to the people of this State for his public acts. He was one of the prominent leaders of the Democratic party; was its candidate for Governor in 1863, and we have ever since believed, was defeated by chicanery and fraud. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1838 and and also that of 1872-73 and his name is justly recognized among the ablest men of these bodies. He was always a firm, unshaken and uncompromising believer in the tenets of the Democratic party.

All of his public acts stamped him as a man of more than ordinary ability, and as the possessor of a mind of judicial clearness. The learning and research that he displayed as a member of the bar and a public debator, shone out conspicuously when he was on the bench and as the presiding officer of the highest judicial tribunal of the State. The bench of the State has seldom been ornamented with a brighter mind or an abler jurist, than George W. Woodward, and his death will be keenly felt by his brethren of the bench and bar. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

OBITUARY.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE GEORGE W. WOODWARD.—HIS DEATH IN ROME LAST SUNDAY—THE POINTS IN A REMARKABLE CAREER—THE LAWYER, JURIST AND LEGISLATOR—HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARACTER.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

A cable telegram was received yesterday announcing that the Hon. George W. Woodward, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in Rome on Sunday, May 9, of pneumonia—a disease of which he had many previous attacks in this country. He was attended by Dr. DaCosta, of this city, with a special view to the cure of this affection. Judge Woodward sailed for Europe on the 22d of October last, in the steamship Indiana, from this port, to join his daughter in Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Woodward and her niece, Miss Brand, of Kentucky. After visiting many parts of England, they sojourned for a while in Paris, and thence went to Italy, stopping at various places and cities of that country, and finally settled in Rome for the remainder of the winter. Colonel Forney, in several of his letters to the Press from Italy, mentioned the pleasure he had in meeting Judge Woodward and his family, and particularly remarked upon the Judge's great interest in the ruins of Pompeii, among which he spent many hours. Rome, always a residence exposing foreigners to the danger of typhoid and malarial fevers, has been particularly unpleasant and unhealthy during the past winter. Letters received from Rome, not only those which have appeared in public papers, but also those written to family friends at home, have all mentioned the long continuance of cold weather and unusual rains, which brought as their concomitants fever and other forms of disease. It was but the other day that a letter was received from Judge Woodward, designating August next as the time of his return home. At its date he was in good health, in fact he has never complained of any ailment during his absence.

Judge Woodward was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the twenty sixth day of March, 1809. His ancestors had settled in this State previous to the Revolution, two of his grandfathers having emigrated from Connecticut to the valley of the Wallenpaupack, in 1774, from whence, however, they were driven by the Indians after the Wyoming massacre. Upon the cessation of hostilities they returned, and Judge Woodward's father, who was a farmer, became sheriff of Wayne county, and ultimately an associate judge of the county courts. The academic education of the subject of this notice was principally received at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and at Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, Pa., from the academy at which place he graduated. Shortly afterwards he entered the office of Hon. Garrick Mallery (then practising law in Wilkesbarre) as a law student, and was admitted to practise at the August term of 1830. In the spring of the following year Mr. Mallary was appointed to the Judiciary of Northampton, Lehigh and Bucks counties, and, upon assuming his seat, transferred his entire professional business, which then extended through all the counties of northeastern Pennsylvania, to his favorite pupil, Mr. Woodward, who, though at that time not twenty-three years old, had already given an earnest of that industry, fidelity and ability which could not fail to secure rapid success and ultimate eminence at the bar. In 1836 Mr. Woodward was elected as a Democrat to the convention called to revise the Constitution of this State, in the proceedings of which he took a prominent part, especially in support of the system of electing judges, although one of its youngest members. In 1841, in consequence of failing health, caused by too arduous professional labors, he accepted a commission from Governor Porter, as President Judge of the fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Crawford and Clinton—territorially the largest district in the State. He held this until 1850. In 1844 he received the nomination of the caucus of the Democratic members of the State Legislature as United States Senator to succeed James Buchanan, but was defeated by a coalition of Democrats with the Opposition, who elected Simon Cameron. The following March, President Polk nominated him to the Supreme Bench of the United States, for the circuit of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; but the Senate did not ratify his nomination. Upon the demise of Judge Coulter, in 1852, the appointment to the Supreme Court Bench, in the place of the deceased Judge, being tendered to him by Gov. Bigler, he accepted it, and thus unexpectedly reached the highest judicial honors of the State, for in December, 1852, the office having become elective, he was chosen for that position by the Democratic vote of the State for the full term of fifteen years. In 1863 Judge Woodward became the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State against Governor Andrew G. Curtin; but he was defeated by a majority of over 15,000, as his popularity had been seriously impaired by some of the decisions he rendered, which affected the financial and other war measures of the Government; notably, the decision against the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act and against the general "draft" acts. For four years prior to the expiration of his term of office he acted as Chief Justice, by virtue of seniority of commission, and he gave notice a year before his retirement that he should decline re-election. The Hon. George Sharswood succeeded him. In June 1867, he went to Europe, and the death of Mr. Denison, who had been elected to represent the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania in the Fortieth Congress, occurring, Judge Woodward was nominated and elected during his absence to fill the vacancy, and was re-elected to a full term in 1868. During that period he abandoned the free trade tenets of his party, and made some of the ablest speeches in favor of protection ever uttered on the floors of Congress. His denunciations, however, of the general policy of the Republican Administration were fierce and pungent, for he was fearless and independent in the expression of his sentiments. After the expiration of his term in Congress he resumed the practice of law in this city, this being interrupted by his service as a Democratic delegate at large in the last Constitutional Convention. In that body he was Chairman of the Committee on Private Corporations, Foreign and Domestic, other than Railroads, Canals and Religious and Charitable Corporations and societies, and a member of the Committee on "Judiciary." His long experience on the bench and wonderful forensic ability made his services very valuable to these committed. In July, 1873, he resigned his seat in the convention having been irritated by criticism upon his public course; but his resignation was not accepted, and he resumed his seat when the convention reopened the ensuing fall. When Judge Woodward was called to the Supreme Court bench, the other Judges were Black, Lewis, Gibson and Lowrie, all able and eminent jurists, but with whom the new comer at once stood fairly equal. His opinions are exceedingly well-written, clear and forcible, and on all constitutional questions, or questions in which personal rights are involved, they give forth no uncertain sound. His opinions are reported in thirty-six volumes of the (Pa.) State Reports, commencing with Deal vs. Bogue in 8th Harris (20 State Reports), and ending with Oakland Railway Company vs. Keenan, in 6th P. F. Smith (56 State Reports), and are an enduring monument to his ability and learning.

Probably the most important decision of the Supreme Court, in which he concurred, was what is generally known as the "Sunday car decision," in 1857, or as it is in the books, Sparhawk vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company, reported in 4 P. F. Smith; McElroy and Porter for Sparhawk, and E. Spencer Miller and George W. Biddle (with whom was O'Byrne) for the railway company. After a sharp and decided opinion against the running of cars on Sunday, by Judge Strong at Nisi Prius, Chief Justice Woodward turned the scale by joining his brothers Read and Thompson, both of whom delivered long and able opinions, against Justices Agnew and Strong, who dissented. It is said that Judge Wooward's enlarged view of the necessity and propriety of this then-considered radical measure, was shaped by his European travels, "having," as one of the judges has said privately, "The scales lifted from his eyes," by his knowledge of the blessings of giving freedom and health to the working classes, by affording easy and cheap means of travel to the country on Sundays. Chief Justice Woodward about three years ago, his first wife having died some years before, married the widow of Edward Macalester, a man of note and large wealth in Lexington, Ky., and a brother of Charles Macalester, of this city. She survives him. The present Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of this State, is his nephew. The distinguished deceased was a man of the highest integrity and fidelity, no one, whether he agreed with him in sentiment or not, ever doubted his honesty of purpose or the sincerity of his opinions. As indicating his radical opinions the following may be cited: In the course of a speech delivered in the House in March, 1868, he used the following characteristic language: "If this legislation means anything, it means just this: that the President shall not exercise the constitutional functions of his office, the judges shall not exercise the constitutional powers vested in them, but the legislative will shall be supreme; which I say is a repeal of the Constitution of the United States, and a consolidation of all the political power of this Government into the hands of a legislative oligarchy to be wielded I know not by whom." He was marked for his force of character. He was an able legislative debater, but was apt to be led off into extreme opinions on political subjects. He had large views on constitutional law and was an able judicial writer on questions of a broad and comprehensive character, though not an extraordinarily good technical lawyer. He was noted also as a good nisi prius judge, his charge to the jury having always great weight, there being something about his presence which impressed those who first came in contact with him. His personal appearance contributed largely to this influence over the jury as he was a man cast in a remarkably large mould, being several inches over six feet high and of massive form and strength. To his brother members of the bar and to the bar whilst on the bench, as well as in general society, he was most urbane and courteous. He had strong religious tendencies, being a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and took great interest in all church matters. In his family he was remarkably affectionate, and the death of his daughter, some years ago, by drowning, contributed largely to his ill-health of late years. He was strongly affected by the death of his brother Ex-Chief Justice and brother Democrat, Judge Thompson, when that distinguished jurist fell, literally with the harness on, while arguing an important case before the Supreme Court a year or two ago, Judge Woodward being on the other side. The following is from the latter's speech at the bar meeting of Judge Thompson, in which Judge Woodward is describing his deceased brother.

An acute critic has said: "Perhaps the perfection of the judicial character consists in the exhibition of pure intellect divested of human sympathy. And yet who would choose for his judge such a monster of perfection? He is the fortunate judge who can so conduct himself on the seat of justice, and clothe his decisions in such language, that both he who wins and he who loses his cause can unite in paying a deserved tribute to his wisdom and integrity."

The late Judge Woodward is the last of the ex-Chief-Justices, with the exception of Judge Lowrie, now living in Meadville, Crawford county, Judge Read and Judge Thompson having recently died.

For The Post.

OBITUARY.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

In the death of Judge Woodward, society has sustained an irreparable loss. His whole life and conduct was governed by exalted principles. He was an earnest man in everything—a pretender in nothing. He was a sincere and exemplary Christian—a man of pure morals and unimpeachable integrity—as a lawyer, eminent in learning, and as a Judge, distinguished for patient labor, wisdom and stern impartiality, and it was not among the least of the many merits and virtues of Judge Woodward, that he understood the science and the true principles of government, and knowing them, dared to maintain them with unflinching courage in the face of calumny, detraction, and even personal peril. It is needless to add that he was a Democrat without fear and without reproach.

It is not strange that such a man, in the course of a long and brilliant political career, should awaken the envy and malice of men whose qualities were the opposite of his—whose blemishes were made more conspicuous by the contrast afforded in the graces and excellencies of his character. Hence he incurred the hostility of the venal and the unscrupulous, for his blameless life, and the grandeur of his moral stature was to such as these a perpetual offence and cause of quarrel. Through the activity of these, his enemies, he was defeated for U. S. Senator after having received the Democratic caucus nomination, by a single vote. And on another occasion the same untiring foes succeeded—by a single vote again—in defeating his nomination to the Supreme Bench of the United States, for which position his commanding talents and great legal learning eminently fitted him. But while the country at large was thus deprived of his services and abilities, his native State continued to award him honors, and he was prominent in public affairs from 1838, when, at the early age of twenty-nine, he took his seat in the Convention to prepare a new Constitution, until some two or three years of ago. He filled successively the offices of Common Pleas Judge, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and Chief Justice. He was a member of Congress, and of the late Constitutional Convention in which he bore a prominent part.

As a public man Judge Woodward was respected and relied upon—he was a man in whom could be placed universal and absolute trust. And in private life he possessed and deserved the affection and veneration of his family and kindred, and the warm regard of numerous friends who were bound to him with "hooks of steel." No kinder husband and father—no truer and more constant friend than Judge Woodward has he left behind him.

The sad news of his sudden and unexpected decease has caused unaffected sorrow throughout the Commonwealth, for he was one of Pennsylvania's best and greatest men. His family and friends will long cherish his memory in their inmost hearts: for he was faithful and just to them, and no man ever did his duty to his country, his God, and truth, more earnestly and constantly than he. S.

THE SUPREME COURT.

AN IMPORTANT ARGUMENT—ANNOUNCEMENT OF JUDGE WOODWARD'S DEATH.

[Special dispatch to the Times.]

HARRISBURG, May 11.—The Supreme Court was occupied to-day in hearing the argument of McLellan's appeal, an important case from Chambersburg. J. McDowell Sharpe opened for the appellant, and was followed by H. Gehr and Wayne MacVeagh for the appellees. A. K. McClure concluded the argument, and when he closed he announced the death of the late Chief Justice Woodward as follows:

And now, may it please the court, turning from the perishable things of Time which so strangely concern us, I am charged with a painful duty. George W. Woodward is dead! From a far-off land the swift message has come unseen, like the summons of the inexorable messenger whose solemn decree it records, and a voice once most familiar in this learned court is hushed forever. In the presence of his associates and successors, mine is not the task of eulogy. His stainless judicial record, that has long been as a text for the profession, would make even the most eloquent praise feeble. It is well to take pause over the death of such a judge. Only a man like his fellows, mortal, fallible and sharing the infirmities which are a common inheritance, and living and acting during a period when demoralization and distrust have been widespread in both authority and people, his adornment of public station by the highest measure of intellectual power, and a purity of purpose that is confessed by friend and foe, must leave his memory green amongst us wherever ability and integrity are honored. His life was replete with uncommon vicissitudes. Honored in the outset of his career by his native State beyond any other citizen of his years, it was but natural that he should not be exempt from the disappointments of ambition. They are the price of bright promise in the highway to distinction, and are the thorns which remain to wound the hopeful grasp as the beauty and fragrance of the flower perish. From the withered field of political preferment to which he had been called by other efforts than his own, he ever came back to himself—to his one great calling and his grandest possible triumphs and as Judge and Chief-Justice for two-thirds of a generation he has written an imperishable record. And now, in the fullness of his days, ripe in years, and wearing the chaplet of honors that even malice would not dare to stain, he has passed away. The fitful clouds and angry tempests of prejudice and passion, which at times obscure the attributes of greatness, have long since vanished like the mists of the morning, and in the calm bright evening-time, he that has so justly judged between man and man appears before the Great Judge of all the living. But his blameless life, his pure example his reverenced judgments remain, and like the beautiful dream of the departed sun, that throws its halo over the countless jewels which soften the deep lines of darkness, so will his lessons of wisdom and honesty illumine the path of public and private duty for generations to come. In respect to his memory, I move that the court do now adjorn.

SHIPWRECKS.

The N. Y. Tribune commenting upon the recent fearful and disastrous shipwreck refers to the following:

In an essay presented by Prof. Wm. A. Rogers at the Portland meeting of the American Association, it was distinctly shown by a comparison of statistics that there had been for many years a continual and very large increase in the proportion of shipwrecks among British vessels. He concluded that this unquestionable increase of danger and accident was due to the confidence of captains in reckoning by instruments, and depending too much upon their chronometers. The ratio of error in chronometers was shown to be such that a navigator should expect from this source an error of more than 3½ miles, must be on the lookout for one of 11½ miles, and need not be surprised at one of 21 miles. This is supposing he trusts to an average chronometer. A good navigator told Prof Benjamin Pierce during a voyage that he did not trust his position within 60 miles. The Professor himself, while Superintendent of the Coast Survey, declared as his own conviction, that a captain who neglected to take soundings when within 30 miles of a coast, "if he had any passengers on his vessel, ought to be hung."

WHAT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE THINKS.

[From the Herald.]

The first toast given by President Dodge was "The President of the United States—a worthy successor of the Father of his Country, both in the field and in the Cabinet." [Cries of "Oh, oh!" and laughter, followed by cheers.]

[From the World.]

William E. Dodge, the presiding officer of the occasion, read the first toast

"The President of the United States—a worthy successor of the Father of his Country, both in the field and in the Cabinet."

The sentiment accompanying the toast had created considerable ridicule during the ante-room preliminaries and when read by the ex-President of the Chamber it was received with a half-suppressed guffaw.

The President of the International Board of Underwriters has called a general meeting of the Board to be held at Niagara Falls, before which will come a proposition for the suspension of rates, which means a general war among marine insurance companies.

NEW YORK'S CENTENNIAL

FORT TICONDERAGO, N. Y., May 10—The Centennial celebration of the capture of Fort Ticonderago by Col. Ethan Allen took place here to-day. The day opened with occasional showers of rain.

At sunrise the celebration began by a reveille and a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the original States. Invited guests were received by Post Alfred Weed of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ticonderago, after which thousands present partook of a collation spread among the ruins of the fort, on the meadows, and in the summer hotel which was opened for their occupation. Large delegations were present from the principal towns of northern New York and Vermont, includin several posts of the Grand Army of th Republic and numerous military organi zations.

At least six thousand strangers were in attendance when the exercises commenced and guests were still arriving in great crowds. The memory of Ethan Allen was celebrated with a spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm due the hero, who, in the name of "the Gereat Jehovah and Continental Congress" captured the old fort. The line formed under the direction of Colonel Egolf, of Troy, grand marshal, and moved to the fort grounds over the rout taken by Ethan Allen. The processionists were drawn up in front of the speakers' stand. The exercises were witnessed by immense crowds with great enthusiasm.

THE PROGRAMME

was as follows: Music by consolidated bands; prayer by Rev. L. V. Price; music; address of welcome by the President of the day, Col. W. E. Calkins; oration by Rev. F. J. Cook; music; reading of a poem "Centennial Bell," by Prof. Bradford of Bennington, Vt.; remarks by Gen. E. L. Cole of Troy, N. Y., and other guests music, "America."

ORATION OF COL. WM. E. CALKINS.

The principal oration was delivered by Col. Wm. E. Calkins, who concluded his address as follows:

I tender to one and all a hearty welcome, trusting that all will join heart and hand in the celebration of the day. We cannot be unmindful that the actors of a hundred years ago heed not the drum beat of to-day, but we feel assured that their spirits are marching on, and when the marbie which marks the resting place of Ethan Allen and his eighty-three Green Mountain boys shall have yielded to the crumbling hand of time, their memories and example will live, gathering brighter lustre with increasing centuries.

Mr. Cook's oration was a review of the history of Ticonderago and the life of Ethan Allen with impressive lessons drawn therefrom. He urged that the spirit of our forefathers still animates Americans, and that upon its preservation in which he has great faith depends the success of our Republican institutions.

Gen. Cole of Troy, delivered an impromtu speech which was replete with historical reminiscences and sketches as well as eulogistic of the brave men who imperilled their lives for the independence of colonies. Letters were read from Gov. Tilden of New York, Governors Peck, Paige and Stewart of Vermont, Col. Ethan Allen of New York and Abel Ripley Torrey of Detroit, a son of one of the brave patriots who accompanied Col. Ethan Allen in his celebrated exploit. Altogether, the celebration was worthy of the patriotic American people as well as a great tribute to patriotism and the self-sacrificing devotion of the pioneers of our republic.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

NEW YORK, May 11—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour.

TILTON RE-CALLED.

Theodore Tilton was then re-called. He testified: I never was at Mrs. Woodhull's house while she lived in Irving place; I never said to Mrs. Woodhull at any time or in any person's presence, "Vickie, you publish this, and you are a made woman" referring to the scandal; I never called Blood aside at the Broad street office and talked to him about the scandal; he never said to me that he would not have anything to do with the publication; I had not spoken to Blood since the month of April 1872; I never was at the office in which the scandal article was published; I was never present when any proof slips of that article were shown, and I never saw any of the slips.

DISSOLUTION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH VIC.

In answer to Mr. Morris the witness said that on April 15th, 1872, he terminated his acquaintanceship with Mrs. Woodhull; I began my political campaign on July 22d, 1872, at Baltimore; this is the period when Woodly testified that I was at the office; no conversation was ever had about Beecher's congregation paying $100,000 to suppress the publication of the scandal on the 4th of July, 1872; I did not stay at Mrs. Woodhull's but was at my own house; this was one of the days when I was confined to my house through illness.

WHOLESALE DENIALS.

I never slept on a sofa bed at Mrs. Woodhull's, but I have at my own house; Mrs. Giles never waited upon Mrs. Woodhull and myself when we were at chicken and champagne suppers; I never saw champagne in that house; Mrs. Woodhull and I were never served with refreshments in her bed room; I never rode out with Mrs. Woodhull in a phaeton with a white horse; Mrs. Woodhull never said to me that Beecher had better preside at the Steinway hall meeting or she would make it hotter for him than hell was below; I was never in her office at gaslight; I never went to Moulton's in a carriage with Mrs. Woodhull; Mr. Cooke never was asked by me to join me in the Golden Age; I declined to take Cooke on the paper when he requested me to do so; I became acquainted with Mrs. Palmer about three months after the Golden Age was started, at Mrs. Woodhull's office; it was impossible she could have heard the conversation about starting this paper, as it was started long before I became acquainted with her; the slips of the scandal were never shown to me in Mrs. Woodhull's office in Mrs. Palmer's presence, in the spring of 1872, or any other time; at that time I was somewhere between the Ohio river and Mississippi; I did not ride with Mrs. Woodhull in the Rossel procession after it broke up, nor was I in a carriage that day; I went away with John Swinton and did not see Mrs. Woodhull that day; I never heard the letter of contrition spoken of by Moulton at that interview as a mere memoranda.

The witness was then asked if Mr. Tracy said to him last summer that if he made the charge of adultery against Beecher, he (Tracy) would not feel his oath binding on him and would be released from his word to the witness.

This was objected to by Evarts, who asked for time to look at General Tracy's testimony. In the meantime the hour of recess had arrived and the Court rose.

After recess, the same question was asked, when the witness answered in the negative.

THE RED LOUNGE CONVERSATION.

Q.—have you read Miss. Turner's, account of her interview as given in evidence? A.—I have heard it read.

Q.—Did any such interview as she relates on that occasion take place between you and her? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Morris read from the testimony of Bessie Turner in regard to the alleged red lounge conversation.

Q.—Did any such conversation occur? A.—I never had with Bessie Turner at any time or in any place any conversation in regard to criminal relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, nor on any subject related to them.

Q.—Do you recollect of her (Bessie Turner) coming into the room while you and your wife were having a conversation upon the subject? Did she come in unobserved? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Mr. Morris, reading from Miss Turner's testimony where she says she heard Tilton talking angrily with his wife, continued, did anything of that kind occur? A.—No, sir; and I never struck her as she says I did; I never treated her but with kindness; none of the subsequent conversation which Bessie Turner swears to took place; I never said to her, "Elizabeth is so used to being fondled that she judges of other persons by herself."

Q.—She says after that you repeated this conversation up stairs. Did you ask her up stairs and repeat any conversation to her? A.—No, sir.

Q.—That the utmost Mr. Beecher had ever done was to address improper words to his wife. Did you ever say that to Mr. Wilkeson? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Morris—That is all.

There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—Shall we put another witness on the stand to-night, sir?

Judge Neilson—I think you had better identify him.

Mr. Beach—We will identify him by saying that it will be Mr. Moulton. He is not here.

The court then adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Brooklyn City court opened at the usual hour.

Mr. Shearman escorted Mrs. Woodhull into the court room, about half past eleven o'clock, and after taking his place said that Mrs. Woodhull had refused to produce certain letters of Tilton's, unless under instructions from the court.

Judge Neilson again said he could give no directions.

Mr. Shearman then called Mrs. Woodhull and had a brief conversation with her, after which she addressed the court and stated that the letters in her possession were in no way discreditable to her, or the party who wrote them and that she had been in prison several times for publishing this scandal, and while there her office had been ransacked and papers taken, some of which were in the hands of the defence, and others with the prosecution. With this explanation, she said she was content to deliver up the papers, which she did, and they were closely examined by the counsel.

MOULTON RECALLED.

Francis D. Moulton was then recalled. He testified: In my interview with Mr. Beecher on the 30th of December, 1870, with reference to the delivering up of the retraction letter, I never said to Beecher that he should take a generous view and act for the interest of all parties concerned; in the interview of January 14, 1871, I did not say to Beecher that Elizabeth loved his little finger better than Tilton's whole body; after I had written the letter of contrition, I gathered up the papers so that he might read them; the letter was read before it was signed; I never said to Beecher that after using the letter I would burn it; I did not ask Beecher to appoint an arbitration committee for the settlement of all difficulties; we talked about the settlement of difficulties between Tilton and Bowen and not those between Tilton and Beecher; I did say there was nothing said at the time of the arbitration about burning the documents; I was present all the time Claflin expressed the desire that Bowen should sign the draft of the tripartite agreement; at that meeting Claflin said he did not care what was in Bowen's soul; he must sign the agreement; not a word was said between the arbitrators other than about business difficulties between Tilton and Bowen.

The Court here took a recess.

After recess, Mr. Moulton resumed the witness stand. He testified: I did not tell Mr. Beecher in reference to Bessie Turner's school bills that it would be a good thing to help Mr. Tilton by paying them.

Mr. Moulton then left the witness stand without cross-examination and Stephen Pearl Andrews was recalled and indentified the signature of Col. Blood signed to the lease of the offices of Mrs. Woodhull in 1848 on Broad street.

A long intermission ensued here which was broken by Mr. Beach saying, "we rest here, if your honor please."

SUR-REBUTTAL.

The defense began their sur-rebuttal and recalled James Freeland and Mrs. Ovington, after which the court adjourned.

It is generally believed that all the testimony will be in to-morrow.

THE LOST STEAMER.

LONDON, May 10.—An inquest was held to-day at St. Mary's on two bodies from the steamer Schiller. H. Hillers, first officer of the Schiller testified that at the time the vessel struck, Captain Thomas and another officer were on the bridge. Two men were looking out forward and two others were on the bridge with the captain. The jury rendered a verdict of accidentally drowned, coupled with a recommendation that a telegraph be established between Bishop's lighthouse and the shore. They express the opinion that if such communication had existed, all on board the Schiller would have been saved. Officers Hillers and Poleman concur in this opinion. The remains of Mrs. Hermine Weste were privately buried after the inquest. The bodies unclaimed were also buried.

THE FUNERAL

was attended by Darrien Smith, owner of Scilly Islands, the coroner, and members of the jury and nearly all the inhabitants of the island. The bodies were first numbered and a careful record was made of all valuables, marks, &c., found on each. They were then enclosed in separate coffins. Two graves were dug, each twenty-five feet long. In these, the coffins were placed in two layers.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Since the inquest, fifty more bodies have been recovered. The total number now recovered is ninety-one.

LIST OF DEAD IDENTIFIED.

The following dead have been identified: Miss S. Dimock, Mrs. Clara Just, Mrs Anna Eisner, Mrs. Susannah Duckfield, Mrs. Altman, Mrs. Augustus Munter, Mrs. Lines, Augustus Menter, Henry Friend, Hermann Spritz, P. A. Paulsen, Rabro, Sayers, also the doctor, butcher and third engineer of the Schiller.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Miss Caroline M. Crane of this city, one of those lost by the Schiller disaster, was a niece of the wife of Senator Edmunds of Vermont, with whom she passed the winter in this city. She was an highly accomplished young lady and was on her way to Europe to spend two years with the family of Minister Marsh and study art in Italy.

ONLY FIFTEEN PASSENGERS SAVED.

NEW YORK, May 10.—There were but few visitors at the offices of the Eagle line of steamships this morning. About a dozen friends of the lost passengers were present, but soon left on hearing the following cable dispatch, which was received:

PLYMOUTH, May 10.

To Consul Keeher, New York:

Sir—Only fifteen passengers saved from the Schiller, the names of which were telegraphed you yesterday from Scilley. We are doing everything to recover and identify bodies.

The Spencer Investigation

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS PRACTICED

Members Bribed, and Drugged to Insensibility.

The Money Used Taken From Government Funds.

Federal Troops Freely Used to Help Spencer.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, May 12.—The Legislative Committee to investigate the means whereby Spencer secured his election to the Senate took a recess to-day. Over three hundred pages of manuscript testimony by Republican witnesses prove the following facts:

Before the election, Spencer went to Louisville to see Gen. Terry and urge him to send troops to Alabama, the purpose being to use troops as a political machine to

INTIMIDATE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

After the election, a separate Court Room Legislature was organized, because it was feared that if both parties met together, Democrats would control the organization and defeat Spencer. Republicans who opposed Spencer were bought over with money and promises of appointments to office in order to get a quorum for the court room body. Men were sent for and paid to come and represent counties not only without certificates of election but without any pretence of election, in order to defeat a quorum in the Capito! Legislature. One member was bribed by Hinds, and another was

DRUGGED TO INSENSIBILITY

The money used in corrupting members was Government funds borrowed for the purpose from post and revenue officials. When a compromise was proposed by Attorney General Williams, it was found that unless

ONE DEMOCRATIC SENATOR COULD BE UNSEATED

and a Republican placed in his stead the record would show that the Court Room Legislature had no quorum in the Senate, and that Spencer's election was void. Thereupon, one Glass, the Republican Senator from Macon county, was paid from three to five hundred dollars to pair off with a Democratic Senator in what was known as the Miller and Martin contest, and violate his pledge. The Lieutenant Governor, McKinstry, was to rule and Republican Senators were to sustain his rulings so as to settle the contest before notice of treachery could be conveyed to the absent Democratic Senators.

The testimony of Robert Barber, Clerk of the Court room, Lower House, and also Clerk of the same House after consolidation, is a sample of the whole mass.

Barber being duly sworn testified as follows. I was Clerk of the Lower House, of the Court room, Legislature and also Clerk of the House in the consolidated Legislature; the object of the Court in Legislature was to secure an organization and elect Spencer to the United States Senate; we did not think this could be done if we met at the Capitol; after describing the means employed by Spencer to shelve ex-Governor Parsons and Alex. White, who, he had heard, would be rival candidates for the Senate, the witness proceeded: I have letters from Spencer relative to the use of troops, but as they are confidential, I do not propose to introduce them.

The Committee insisted on seeing the letters and Barber, after consulting his counsel, introduced them.

ONE OF SPENCER'S LETTERS EXPOSED.

Letter No. 2, dated Decatur, October 22, 1873, after stating what troops had been ordered to Alabama and where stationed, proceeded thus: "I wish Randolph, Deputy United States Marshal, would use the company at Opelika in making arrests in Tallahoosa, Randolph and Cleburne counties. I wish you would go to Talladega and block the game. I must not, however, be known in the matter. Signed in haste,

Truly yours,
GEO. E. SPENCER.

To Robert Barber."

The witness continued: I knew Spencer's handwriting and these letters are written and signed by him and bear the impress of his seal and motto, "Dieu Defende le Droit." The expression relative to arrests in Randolph county in which it was stated that if troops could be sent into the counties named to make a few arrests, enough votes could be run out of them to secure the election of a Republican candidate for the Legeslature I informed Spencer of these facts and this is what that part of his letter relates to. As Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee I was familiar with the plan of Spencer and the Republican party; J. J. Hinds was Spencer's confidential man and represented him in every particular; he had control of every movement; C. C. Sheets, Col. W. H. Betts, D. C. Whiting, J. J. Hinds, Chas. Pelham, U. S. Marshal, A. R. Baker and I had special management of Spencer's election; was informed that all money needed to secure Spencer's election was provided and in the hands of Hinds; it was said that the Lowndes county delegation, except Maj. Hunter, were disaffectsd. This would defeat Spencer's election.

We were informed that $2,000 had been raised to disaffect these members and that it had been deposited subject to the order of Senator Jones: this we afterwards found to be untrue, but not knowing any better then, I was instructed to say to Senator Jones that we had $2,500 subject to his order, conditional upon his holding the Lowndes county delegation in the Court room assembly; learning that Jones was attending a colored ball, I sent J. N. Beach to interview him and report; Sandy Bynum, John C. Hendrix and myself were selected to watch the Lowdnes county representatives, except Hunter, all night; just before day, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Dan Norwood came out of the house where they were staying, and I gave him five dollars to return and wake them and tell them I wanted to see them; they came out and we went to the Madison House, where Spencer had ordered a breakfast for their special benefit; I then went to Spencer's room and informed him that I had them; he told me to conduct them to his room which I did; I told them that Spencer had made up his mind to give each of them an appointment, and Spencer, who was present, promised them route agencies; during the night I left Bynum on watch and went to Spencer's room to suggest the propriety of sending to Lowndes county for Bryant; Bryant arrived next day, and, as I understood, received $300 from Hinds; this seemed to fix the Lowndes county delegation all right; the Legislature convened that morning; the Lowndes county delegation were present and voted for Spencer.

OFFICES HELD OUT AS REWARDS.

Many members from other counties were promised offices; I was authorized by Spencer to promise members as many offices as I might think necessary to secure their support; it was understood that Calium Goodloe was to get a Federal appointment, and that at the proper time he was to join the Court Room Legislature and vote for Spencer; meanwhile, he was to remain in a position to have access to and confidence of the Capitol Assembly until his vote was necessary at the Court Room Legislature to elect Spencer; he ascertained all he could of their movements by going to the rooms of members of that body and leading them into conversation and reported to Spencer; we tried constanly to defeat a quorum of the Capitol Legislature, and I was given to understand that the plan had succeeded by disaffecting two members and drugging another to insensibility; this was the night before the day fixed by law for the election of United States Senator when the Capitol Assembly would proceed to elect; on that day, I learned that the drugged member was still lying insensible.

Witness then proceeded to detail how Baker and Chisholm, two men from distant counties, generally known to have been not elected were sent for and induced by the promise of office to enter the Court Room Legislature as representatives of their respective counties and proceeds as follows: Baker was appointed as Clerk of the House Committee on Internal Improvements by Gen. Dustan, the Chairman; he told me that he had also been promised a Federal appointment, and he was afterwards appointed U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; after the consolidation of the two Legislatures, Chisholm was appointed to a position in the Custom House in Mobile.

Witness further testified that pending the campaign, the internal revenue Assessor, Low H. Mayer, wrote him a detailed plan of the campaign with troops, which he communicated to Spencer, and which was finally adopted. The troops were to be sent wherever needed, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting revenue officers and breaking up illicit distilleries, but really for political uses and purposes.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOT.

TRIAL OF C. H. ARMSTRONG, FRED GUSCETTI ET AL., COMMENCED AT GREENSBURG YESTERDAY.

(From The Daily Post, of Tuesday.)

The trial of C. H. Armstrong, Fred. Guscetti, Michael Pecci and others who are indicted for the murder of the three Italian coal miners on the Youghiogheny last fall, was commenced at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, yesterday. A separate indictment for the murder of each Italian is made against Armstrong, Guscetti, Pecci and four others whose names we do have, and another indictment for aggravated riot is also made against each of them, making five separate indictments in all.

The case was called up in the Oyer and Terminer before Judge Logan and associates. Messrs. Foster and Laird of Greensburg appeared as counsel for Mr. Armstrong, Wm. Byrnes, Esq. of Pittsburgh, for Guscetti and Pecci, Hon. Edgar Cowan for the four remaining defendants and District Attorney Harvey, assisted by several members of the Greensburg bar for the Commonwealth.

A motion was made by the counsel for the defendants to quash the indictments, on the ground that the conduct of the District Attorney when the case was before the Grand Jury was unlawful in his entering the room with them and putting previously written questions to the witnesses. The decision was reserved.

A motion for a change of venue to Allegheny county, was also made by the defendants' counsel on the plea that the people of the neighborhood, witnesses among them, were so greatly excited, that a fair trial could not be had there, and also because the Judge was an important witness. The decision on this was also reserved.

There is intense excitement in Greensburg and vicinity over the trial, and each train entering the town was crowded with passengers to the town. A larger number of people has not assembled in the village for months, and when the case was called up in the morning the Court House was densely packed.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOT.

The trial of the parties implicated in the Buena Vista riots is becoming terribly mixed in the Greensburg courts, and while a multiplicity of motions is being made and argued other business in the meantime is being transacted. After the decision against the motion to quash the the indictments was rendered, the Buena Vista people announced that if a change of venue was decided on they would also demand it. Then the counsel for Armstrong and the Italians claimed to be on the side of the Commonwealth, followed by the Buena Vista people putting in the same claim. The object of these claims seemed to be to secure the benefit of the witnesses subpœnaed for the Commonwealth. Testimony of Westmoreland county witnesses taken in Pittsburgh, was submitted to the effect that a fair trial for Armstrong and the Italians could not be had in Greensburg. Counter testimony sworn to by twenty-five or thirty witnesses from different parts of Westmoreland county was put in opposition to this statement, to show that there was not undue excitement, and that a fair trial could be had, and thus is the matter mixed.

THE INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION —MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

The formal opening and recognition of the new State Normal School at Indiana, Pa., by the States authorities will take place on Friday May 21st next. His Excellency John F. Hartranft Governor, Hon. J. P. Wickersham Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Samuel E. Dimick Attorney General, Hon. John Latta Lieut. Governor, Hon. S. H. Patterson Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the committees appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, pursuant to law, the various County Superintendents of the counties constituting the Ninth District and many others are expected to be present.

The school will be opened for the reception of students on Monday May 17th but the formal recognition will not be made until the day stated. The following named persons, with others not yet finally fixed upon, will constitute the Faculty of the Institute: Edmund B. Fairfield D. D. LLD., Principal, Mansfield, O. Latin and Greek, Theory and Practice of teaching; Hiram Collier, Bellefonte, Chemistry and Physics: (Mathematics not supplied); T. J. Chapman, Ebensburg, English Grammar; J. H. Young, Indiana, Pa., English Literature; James E. Leonard, Millersville, Geography and History; A. J. Bolar, Indiana, Pa., Assistant in Mathematics and Teaching; Mary Bradley, Shippensburg, Penmanship and Drawing; J. W. Shoemaker and Ada Kershaw, Philadelphia, Elocution and Reading, A. H. Berlin, Montrose, Pa. Model School.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Among the really excellent names that will be presented to the Democratic County Convention for the above office, is that of Mr. Henry S. Ackley, of West Deer township, formerly a resident of Allegheny city. He is well-known, his reputation is unimpeachable, and if nominated would make an excellent candidate.

COLLIER TOWNSHIP.

At the election held on Tuesday in Robinson township, to get an expression of the people on the question of the formation of a new township out of North Fayette, Robinson and South Fayette townships, to be called Collier, the following was the vote: First precinct; for 120, against 12. Second precinct; for 8, against 20.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CHANGE OF TEXT BOOKS ORDERED.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION—MONTHLY REPORTS—ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS' COMPLAINT—CONCERNING THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS—A MIX ON THE TEXT BOOK QUESTION—CHANGE MADE IN READERS, SPELLERS, PRIMERS AND HISTORIES—BOOKS ADOPTED—ROUTINE BUSINESS.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in their rooms on Fourth avenue, President Nobbs in the Chair. Considerable interest was manifested in the meeting, as the question of a change in text books in the public schools was to be decided, and a large number of book men were present. There was a full attendance of members of the Board also.

As will be seen below a change was ordered by the Board in readers, histories, primers and spellers. This at first does not appear to be much of a change, but when we consider that there are five different grades of readers used in the schools of each ward, and that spellers, primers, and histories are used in nearly every department of all the schools, we at once see what a great stock of new books must be purchased by our citizens and will be sold by the firm receiving the contract. The total enrollment of pupils, it will be observed, is 16,431 nearly all of whom will each require at least one, and the vast majority of them two or three new books, so that handsome inducements could be offered for the change which, in the end, will prove a fat take for the firm. Of the necessity of the change, of course, there is some diversity of opinion, but it is safe to say that the majority of parents who will be compelled to purchase the new books would vote against any change were the decision to be made by them, and will also be very likely to remember those who did vote the money out of their pockets.

It will also be seen that a movement was made to add the Bible to the list of text books, but this was soon quashed and the use of the Holy Book as a text book is left optional with the Local Boards as formerly.

ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS' COMPLAINT.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting the Secretary read a communication from the Assistant Principals of the wards, setting forth that their remuneration was not commensurate with their labors, and asking that the matter be investigated. The communication was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent Luckey submitted his report showing the following enrollment of pupils in the various schools:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Primary	5,243	4,754	9,997
Medium	1,762	1,788	3,550
Grammar	1,104	1,388	2,492
High	206	186	392
Total	8,315	8,116	16,431

The highest per cent. of attendance in any one room during the month was 100. Number of pupils not absent 5,358. There were 302 corporal punishments inflicted. The schools were open during the month 22 days. There were employed during the month 27 more teachers than for the corresponding month last year. The whole number of teachers employed was 406. The average attendance was.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Primary Schools	4,319	3,842	8,161
Medium Schools	1,484	1,508	2,992
Grammar Schools	961	1,207	2,168
High School	188	166	354
Total	6,952	6,723	13,675

The report was received.

Secretary Kehew reported that warrants had been drawn since the last meeting as follows:

Teachers' Salaries	$25,963 83
Bills	918 03

The rate of tax levied on the different districts was also given, as already reported in THE POST.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The report of Prof. Jillson, Principal of the High School, for April, shows the average attendance as follows:

Academical Department—Males, 112; females, 84. Total 196.

Normal Department—Females, 82.

Commercial Department—Males, 76. Aggregate attendance 354.

On the 28th of April, three candidates were examined for admission to the Commercial Department and they were successful. The numbers are 366, 367, 368. To-day a young man holding card No. 369 passed.

DONATION OF BOOKS.

The principal says: I wish to call special attention to a valuable donation of books just received from Orlando Metcalf, Esq. The last is, "Life of William Hicklin Prescott," by George Ticknor. The complete works of William Hogarth in a series of one hundred and fifty steel engravings. Therwaldsan and his works, four volumes with two hundred and five steel engravings. Dante's Inferno, with seventy-six illustrations by Gustave Dore. The books form a collection of great value to our students.

The report was received and, on motion, the thanks of the Board was extended to Mr. Metcalf for his contributions.

The pupils helping the above numbers were, on motion, admitted to the High School.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

Balance on hand, April 13	$59,054 88
Receipts from City Treasurer—taxes 1874	3,243 77
	$62,298 65
Warrants paid since April 13	25,244 75
Eleven coupons $35 each	385 00
	25,629 75
Balance on hand May 1, 1875	$36,668 90

The Committee also reported a number of bills to be paid.

The report was accepted and the bills ordered to be paid.

A CHANGE RECOMMENDED.

Mr. McEwen, from the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction reported that the committee had examined the list of books now in use by the schools of the city and recommended that the same books be continued with the exception that Osgood's new American Series of Readers be introduced in the place of the present mixed readers of the Osgood's Progressive Series and the Wilson's Readers. The list of books now in use was given in the report and a communication from Messrs. A. H. English & Co., also accompanied it. The firm agree when classes are promoted from one grade of Osgood's Readers and Spellers to furnish the new books, if adopted, at two-thirds retail rates until all classes have been supplied. Pupils who have old books ninety days from the date of beginning of the introduction will be allowed to exchange the old for the new by paying one-half the retail price for the new books.

THE BIBLE AS A TEXT BOOK.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Bible be added to the list of text books now in use.

Mr. Strain moved to lay the motion on the table, but the resolution was withdrawn for the purpose of allowing members to make any remarks.

Mr. Aughinbaugh stated that at present the Bible was used in the schools, and prayer was had, although it did not have a place on the list of text books.

Mr. Strain said that in some wards the Bible was not used, and the use of it was optional with the local boards. He thought it should remain so,

The motion of Mr. Wilson to add the Bible to the list was then withdrawn.

GETTING MIXED.

Mr. Case then offered a resolution providing that no change be made in the text books now in use for the year 1875-6.

Mr. Pitcairn moved to amend the resolution so as to except the readers from no change.

Mr. Caldwell moved to amend so that there shall be a change of Histories also.

Mr. Craig moved to amend so as to take up the list seriation. This was lost.

A number of amendments were then offered and the matter became so mixed up that the members did not know what they were voting for.

CHANGE OF HISTORIES AND READERS.

Finally a vote was taken on Mr. Caldwell's motion that there be a change in Histories, which was carried as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Joseph F. Caldwell, T. J. Craig, W. J. Fennerty, Samuel H. French, Samuel Harper, Robert S. Hemiup, Charles A. Kehew, Chas. W. Lewis, George McKee, Richard Perry, Martin W. Rankin, M. M. Schneider, C. J. Schultz, George Teese, John W. Turney, John L. Vaughan, J. H. Nobbs, president. Total, 17.

Nays—Messrs. Wm. C. Aughenbaugh Frank P. Case, Harrison Estep, A. A Gutman, Joseph Kimmel, T. C. Lazear, H. Lee Mason, Andrew Miller, Wm, McClurg, James M. McEwen, W. H. McKelvy, Alexander Pitcairn, Thomas W. Shaw, Charles B. Strain, John Wilson, *Robt. Arthurs. Total, 16.

THE VOTE ON READERS.

The question then recurred on Mr. Pitcairn's amendment, that there be a change of readers. Another fifteen minutes was consumed in making explanations, which served to mix the matter more than ever, and when the vote was taken, several members voted by stating their position, explaining that they did not understand the question. The amendment for a change in readers was also carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Aughenbaugh, Bell, Caldwell, Craig, Harrison Estep, W. J. Fennerty, Samuel H. French, A. A. Gutman, Samuel Harper, Charles A. Kehew, Joseph Kimmel, Charles W. Lewis, Jas. M. McEwen, George McKee, W. H. McKelvy, Richard Perry, Martin W. Rankin M. M. Schneider, C. J. Schultz, Thomas W. Shaw, Charles B. Strain, George Teese, John W. Turney, John Wilson, J. H. Nobbs, President—25.

Nays—Messrs. Arthurs, Case, Robert S. Hemiup, T. C. Lazear, H. Lee Mason, Andrew Miller, William McClurg, Alexander Pitcairn, John L. Vaughan—9.

The vote was taken on Mr. Case's resolution as amended, and this was also carried by a vote of 22 for to 13 against, so that the Board voted in favor of a change of Readers and Histories.

HISTORIES AND READERS ADOPTED.

Mr. Lewis then moved that Osgood's New American Series of Readers be adopted as the change for Readers. This was also carried.

A vote was then taken on the Histories to be adopted, the members naming the series which they favored. There was no choice on the first ballot and a second ballot was taken, as follows: Scott's History, 20; Lossing's, 11; Venable's, 3, so Scott's readers were adopted.

CHANGE IN PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

On motion a change was also made then in the spellers and primers, Osgood's New Series being adopted by a vote of 30 for to 3 against.

Mr. Harper moved that Swinton's Language Lessons be added to the list of text books. Carried by a vote of 18 ayes to 15 nayes.

NEW TEACHERS.

Mr. Pitcairn, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported that they had granted one additional primary teacher to the Riverside schools and one additional grammar teacher to the Washington schools. The application of the St. Clair district was rejected. Reportaccepted and recommendation adopted.

Mr. Craig, from the Music Committee, reported and recommended that the Intermediate Music Reader of the National Series be adopted, and also that the local Boards who have not yet purchased the music charts do so by the opening of the fall term. Adopted.

Mr. Arthurs reported the action of the Minersville Board who passed a resolution remonstrating against the division of that district, for which there is a movement in the Central Board. The action of the Board was placed on file.

On motion adjourned.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—THE OBJECT—FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—LIST OF OFFICERS—CONSTITUTION OFFERED—RESOLUTIONS — EXERCISES FOR TO-DAY.

Pursuance to announcement the National Convention of Temperance Workers convened Wednesday morning at the 2d Presbyterian Church, Penn avenue, Rev. Dr. Howard, pastor.

THE OBJECT.

The Convention is composed of delegates from different parts of the Union, and the special object is to form a National Temperance Alliance. The movement was originated by clergymen, and while all Christions are admitted as delegates the Alliance will be chiefly composed of members of the clergy without regard to denominational views. There already exists a National Temperance Association in our country, but the originators of the present movement claim that while the objects of the National Association and of the National Alliance are the same, they have different plans of operation. The latter will be more particularly a church organization, the words of the call stating: "It is intended absolutely to ignore all denominational distinction, and to aim at such an organization as will secure for this cause the united influence of the whole church."

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The attendance yesterday morning was large, the auditorium of the church being nearly filled. Many prominent temperance workers from different States were present. At half past ten o'clock the meeting was called to order by selecting Rev. E. W. French of Peotone, Ill. as temporary chairman and Rev. Dr. Jennings of Allegheny, as temporary Secretary. Devotional exercises followed when the call was read by the chairman. The following Committee on permanent organization was then appointed: Chairman—Rev. J. H. Andrews, and Revs. John Grayburn, J. E. Barnett, John Grant, O. Babcock, Wm. Hunter and Thos. H. Rabe, Esq. This committee retired and the following committee on getting delegates' names was appointed: Rev. Robert Audley Browne, Chairman, Revs. Mead and Ormond, and B. R. Bradford, Esq., of New Brighton.

WELCOMED.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Swift of Allegheny was then introduced and delivered the address of welcome to the delegates, which was responded to by Rev. W. T. Meloy of Cadiz, Ohio, after the names of delegates had been taken by the committee appointed for that purpose.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

After the singing of a hymn the Rev. J. H. Andrews, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then read the following list of officers.

President—Rev. Robert Audley Browne of New Castle, Pa.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Dr. W. Howard, Pittsburgh; Mrs. E. T. Beeson, Uniontown, Pa; Rev. Dr. S. C. Jennings, Allegheny; Mrs. H. M. K. Goff, Philadelphia; Rev. L. McGuire, Allegheny; Hon. Benjamin Rush Bradford, New Brighton, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Bittinger, Sewickley; Rev. Dr. R. W. Pearson, Pittsburgh; Rev. Dr. A. M. Milligan, Pittsburgh; Rev. Emerson, Allegheny; Rev. A. K. Bell, Hollidaysburg; Rev. Sylvester Burt, Barnesville, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Byon Reese, Alliance, Ohio; Mother Stewart, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. McClelland Browne, Ohio; Mrs. Cyrus Clark, New Castle; O. N. Hartsborn, Mt. Union, Ohio; Mrs. M. D. Hunt, Indianapolis, Indiana; J. H. Bristor, Martinsburg, Va.; Dr. E. B. Fairfield, Indiana, Pa.; Dr. E. T. Jefferies, Westminister College; Dr. H. D. Fisher, Mt. Union College, Ohio; Rev. B. K. Ormond, Sharon, Pa.; Rev. J. G. Yaeger, Miss.; Mrs. H. H. Duff, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Diesselm, Springfield, O.; Mrs. S. Collins, Pittsburgh, President McKillon, and Rev. Alex. Clark, Pittsburgh.

Secretaries—Rev. Dr. Locke, Alliance, Ohio; Rev. B. F. Woodburn, Allegheny; Rev. R. T. Miller, Allegheny.

The report of the Committee was adopted when a motion to adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon prevailed, and all present were invited by T. H. Rabe, Esq., to proceed to the Alliance Rooms for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the hour appointed a large audience assembled in the afternoon, Rev. A. M. Brown, the President, in the Chair. The first half hour was taken up with devotional exercises, after which the following committees were appointed: On Business—Revs. R. T. Miller, E. E. Swift, R. W. French, Mr. Thos. H. Rabe, Revs. J. B. Bittenger, Johnston T. McCleary. On Resolutions—Dr. Grimes, John McClintock, Cyrus Cummings, A. M. Milligan and Mrs. (Mother) Stewart, Miss Kate Thompson and Gen. F. H. Lane.

The Committees retired and ten minute addresses were delivered by Dr. J. N. Stearns, Corresponding and Recording Secretary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, New York; Mrs. Brown, Ohio, Mrs. Hunt, Indiana; Mrs. Gough, Philadelphia; Rev. D. C. Babcock, Secretary State Union, and Rev, M. Bayne of Chicago.

Dr. Babcock speaking of the local option law said it was not asked by the friends of temperance. They wanted prohibition. The law, however, had been beneficial to the cause. In the counties which had voted against license there had been a marked absence of paupers in the almshouse and paupers in the jails. The repeal of that law had been demanded by the wholesale liquor dealers in

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

W. W. Hunter, charged by J. R. Huey Jr., with larceny by bailee, was allowed a nolle pros.

The same was allowed A. Moll, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, charged by F. Barker with selling liquor without license.

David E. Hall was acquitted on two counts for keeping a gambling house, and three for being a common gambler, but convicted on one count for allowing persons to gamble on his premises.

Henry Kanlone and Fred Schenkel, for assault and battery, and Mathias Gilg and Ludwig Phillips, for aggravated assault and battery, Fred Schauber, Ludwig Phillips and Mathias Dilk for assault and battery, and Charles Bischop for aggravated assault and battery, were all convicted of assault and battery except Bischop.

S. D. Rothermel was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

Frederick Hary is on trial, charged with liquor selling to miners, and on Sunday.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Harrison's executor vs. Benjamin Coursin. Verdict for plaintiff for $161 25.

Kelly & Neal vs. Duncan. Verdict for plaintiff for $26 51.

McClurkan vs. Thompson is still on trial.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Julius A. Foley vs. Lavinia B. Foley.

F. J. McGrath vs. the Neville Building and Loan Association, an action to recover certain stores. Verdict for plaintiff for $97.

Thomas Connelly et al vs. Hugh Savage, an action for personal services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff for $24 38.

W. Whigman, James Hendrickson and Benjamin Coursin vs. H. B. Cock & Co., an action to recover for rent, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

H. H. Clark vs. Michael Berger and Mary Berger, his wife, an action to recover for medical services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff for $200.

T. J. Bacon vs. the Germania Savings Bank, is on trial.

John J. Hart vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is still on trial, the defense having opened. They claim that the collision was very slight, not jarring the car enough to break a window, and that the injuries were received elsewhere.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Washington Stonebreaker, of Johnstown, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy which was referred to Register Brotherline.

John Myers, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Petition for discharge presented and order made for examination of bankrupt before Register Marchand on the 28th inst.

John Taylor et al. vs. Geo. Fuller, Venango county. Creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed and order made to show cause granted, returnable 15th inst.

On application of the Register, the First National Bank of Montrose was designated as a depository of the District Court of the United States in bankruptcy, and E. N. Willard, Esq., Register, designated to countersign checks and drafts on said bank.

U. S. vs. Charles Bobo, indicted for piloting without a license. Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

U. S. vs. John Winn, Sr., and John Fuselman, charged with purloining mail keys. Verdict not guilty. The defendants are on trial for forcibly breaking in and attempting to break into a postoffice in Juniata county.

U. S. vs. Henry Sweet. On motion of defendant's counsel the case was continued.

A. W. Kredel, assignee &c., vs. Joseph Hart and N. G. Neff, was continued.

TRUE BILLS.

True bills were found by the Grand Jury in the following cases:

U. S. vs. Patrick Gilbert, Barny McGee, C. O'Donnell, P. Monogan, Isaac Thawalter, Oliver Wallace, Elizabeth Stott and Elizabeth Sigley—Retailing liquor without payment of special tax;

U. S. vs. Michael Ryan. Charge non payment of retail liquor tax, and dealer in manufactured tobacco not paying special tax.

U. S. vs. George W. Thompson and Thos. Postlewait; charges, removing distilled spirits on which tax had not been paid, distilling with intent to defraud, &c.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Mary Ramser was convicted of selling liquor to minors, Samuel Paisley prosecutor.

Christ Nicklaus was acquitted on two similar charges, made by the same prosecutor, but ordered to pay costs.

James Thackery was acquitted of a charge of receiving stolen goods, John Trimble prosecutor.

Mary Pryor was acquitted of a charge of assault made by Mary Schnur, and the costs divided between the parties.

Frederick Hary was convicted of selling liquor to minors and on Sunday, Mary J. Hays and John Mulvey prosecutrix and prosecutor.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Wm. Whigman et al. vs. H. B. Cook & Co. Verdict for defendants.

Samuel McClurkan vs. Moses Thompson, M. F. Clowser and Wm. Morrell. Plaintiff took a non suit.

Duquesne Savings Bank, for use of Edward M. Yard and Josephine O. Yard, a scire facias on a mortgage. On trial.

R. McCowan vs Nelson & Hill with Alex Barr, a scire facias on a mechanics lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $94 23.

Munson & Bailey vs. J. H. Campbell, action on a promissory note. On trial.

Lizzie A. Johnson filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, John T. Johnston, on grounds of desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Bacon vs. the Germania Savings Bank is still on trial.

John J. Hart vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Jury withdrawn and case settled.

The forenoon was occupied in hearing the argument on the Magee mandamus case.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. Charles J. Stewart, charge, attempting to forge or pass a forged postal money order. Verdict, not guilty. Second indictment against same defendant for obtaining a letter addressed to another party by fraud, was nolle prossed.

United States vs James Porter, charge, attempting to pass a counterfeit United States bank note. Continued on motion of defendant's counsel.

Evans, Dallas Gilmore and others vs. George W. Ebbert and Jacob Poe, owner of the steamboat Mollie Ebbert. On trial

TRUE BILLS.

The following true bills were found by the Grand Jury:

United States vs. Albert Kortzky, Augustus Legab and Constine Legab. Charge—making counterfeit United States coin.

United States vs. Florentine Schmerdel. Charge—retailing cigars not properly taxed and stamped from place of manufactory.

The Grand Jury having concluded their labors made the following presentment and were discharged:

The Grand Inquest of your Honorable Court did, on the 6th inst., visit the Penitentiary for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and after a careful examination of the same are pleased to report that we find it under able and excellent management, the warden, Capt. Wright, and his assistants, not only agreeable gentlemen, but efficient officers, as the thorough discipline of the five hundred convicts under their charge fully testifies. The grounds and several buildings are kept in good order, and especially the many cells are kept neat and clean. The chapel, hospital and several work shops are large and commodious, with good ventilation, and well calculated for their several uses. The recent appropriation by the Legislature has permitted the management to make extensive improvements of valuable machinery, thereby increasing the facilities for giving the inmates employment, each convict having to do daily a certain but easy task, which is hereby heartily commended for its good effects, both physically and morally. Throughout the whole institution pervades an air of cleanliness and comfort seldom enjoyed within the prison walls. It is a subject of congratulation to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania that civilization and humanity have entered within the prison gates of the Western Penitentiary.

R. G. LAMBERTON, Foreman.
GEO. H. KUHN, Clerk.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In this Court, on motion of defendant's counsel, Messrs. Weir and Gibson, the case of the United States vs. Joseph Lansbury, indicted for the murder of Cyrus Butler, was continued until the November term of Court, for the following reasons:

1st. That he was arrested on the 29th day of March, 1875, since which time he has been confined in prison.

2nd. That the witnesses material to his defense are scattered over a wide extent of country, and will take much labor and more time than he has had since his arrest to procure their attendance at this term of Court; that he has exercised all the diligence he could to be ready for trial at this term, but has failed to find, by diligent inquiry through every source open to him, the present place of residence of William Stevens, a witness material to his defense.

3d. He took out a subpœna, shortly after his arrest and by direction of counsel, had it sent to be served on all of his witnesses, but has not been able to secure the said Wm. Stevens, for the reasons before stated. That he cannot go to trial safely without this witness, and that he believes he resides within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that he can procure his attendance at the next term.

4th. That there are other important and material witnesses for whom he has a subpœna out, who, he, the said defendant is informed, have not been and cannot be found and served in time to secure their attendance at the present term."

[Signed] JOS. LANSBURY.

The argument in the case of Ralston et al. vs. the York County Iron Company; suit for infringement of patent process for making steel direct from the ore, was resumed. It will be taken up again on the 24th inst.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Sentence was pronounced in the following cases:

Richard Kiengle, assault and battery; fined $1 and costs.

Joseph Samuels, entering a building with felonious intent, fined six cents and costs.

Julia McCauley, selling liquor without a license; fined $75 and costs.

Henry Hoeflinger, selling liquor without license; fined $75 and costs.

Joseph Barum, fornication; fined $75 and costs.

Charles Bell aggravated assault and battery; Workhouse one year.

Christ Becker, selling liquor on Sunday; fined $75 and costs.

Charles Good, assault; fined $20 and costs.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Anna, Mary Mueller et al., a writ de inebrietate inquirendo was ordered to issue to John C. McCombs as commissioner.

Ann Mullen vs. City of Pittsburgh, a motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction was made, to be heard on May 15.

School District, of North Fayette township, vs. John Stoneciple. Report of viewers confirmed, absolutely, and the district was directed to pay to the defendant $100 damages.

In the divorce case of Lizzie Eckler vs. Samuel C. Ecker, a rule was granted on libellant to show cause why the attachment on respondent should not be dissolved.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Bollman & Fulton vs. Archibald M. Marshall and Thomas Bell, the Court appointed C. Hasbrouck, Esq., to take testimony and reports the facts with his opinion thereon in the form of a decree, in place of N. P. Fetterman, deceased.

In the case of Alexander Watson vs. the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, a motion was made and reasons filed for a new trial.

The habeas corpus case of the alleged bank robbers was heard.

Charles H. Johnston, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of Eliza Hobson vs. John T. Hobson.

John Lewis was authorized to adopt James Henry Lewis.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

United states vs. William Parker, charge using the Postoffice to commit a fraud. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $500; eighteen months in Allegheny county jail.

United States vs. John Winn, Jr., and John Fusselman. Charge—breaking into a postoffice, and verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and five years imprisonment each at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary.

Sentence was suspended on the balance of the indictments against the same parties.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Charles W. Morrison, bankrupt, Allegheny city. By agreement of counsel the hearing on the rule to show cause why the bankrupt should not be attached for contempt in refusing to comply with the terms of composition was adjourned to the 13th inst.

A. C. Taggart, bankrupt, Allegheny city. The choice of John Hopkins as assignee was approved.

Steele & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. The rule to show cause why certain property belonging to said estate should not be sold, discharged of liens was discussed.

C. L. Graff, debtor, Pittsburgh. A rule was granted on Alexander & Co., to show cause why they should not elect to stand upon the Secretary held by them for the payment of their debt, or except the terms of composition proposed by said debtor and surrender their security. A rule was also granted on the debtor to show cause why the composition accepted by his creditors should not be set aside, or make provisions for the payment of the expenses of his trustees.

A. W. Erwin, debtor, Allegheny city. On petition of debtor an order was made for a meeting of creditors to act upon a proposition for compromise of their claims the meeting to be held an the 24th inst.

W. R. McCormick, of Titusville, filed a petstion for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself.

Witmore Bros., bankrupts, of Luzerne county; filed a petition for final discharge, on which the usual order for final examination was made.

A CONSTANT cough, with shortness of breath, failing strength and wasting of flesh, all betoken lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant serious results may be either avoided or palliated. MWS&W

THE ALLEGHENY CLOUD.

THE BOLTERS OF THE NORTH SIDE DEMAND ADDITIONAL RECOGNITION AND GUARANTEES—CHAIRMAN FULTON OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE CHARACTERIZED AS NOT WORTH SHUCKS—JOHN MEGRAW GIVES HIS IDEAS OF MEN, MATTERS AND THINGS—RINGING RESOLUTIONS PASSED, ETC.

(From The Daily Post, May 7.)

Agreeably to call the Republican citizens of Allegheny city, who protest against the the action of the Pittsburgh Ring in setting up the delegates to the Lancaster Convention, met last night in the Hall of the Young Republican Club, filling it to its utmost capacity. There were a few Democrats present, but as the funeral was not theirs, they took no part in the proceedings which were, on the whole, rather enjoyable to one who had no interest in what manner the Radical happy family settled their dispute.

Mr. Myler, Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Club, thought, as a member of the County Committee it would not be in good taste for him to preside; accordingly he suggested the name of Mr. Wm. Paul, Jr., and Mr. P. was elected a substitute.

On motion of ex-Mayor Fleming the reporters of the press were elected Secretaries.

Mr. John M. Kenedy moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare business. Agreed to and Messrs. John B. Kenedy, Hall, Long, Jas. Hunter, A. Pentecost and Mr. Miller were appointed.

Hon. B. C. Christy, of Sewickley, was first called on for a speech to fill the time. His political corns, however, caused him to feel his ground very carefully. He also felt unwilling to say very much on account of a goodly number of Democrats being present. He thought the County Committee meant no wrong by their action in appointing delegates to the Lancaster Convention and didn't like to take sides. That they made a great mistake he was free to acknowledge, as it was evident from the lesson learned last year that the people could'nt be whipped into the support of obnoxious candidates. The Ring, the gentleman characterized as a mythical thing which every one was fighting without knowing what it was. At the same time he thought all the delegates *honorable* men, yet notwithstanding thought the Committee had better remit the matter to the people and let them do what they thought best.

Mr. Smythe wanted to hear from ex-Mayor Fleming, a member of the County Committee.

Mr. Fleming brought forth nothing new further than to call attention to the inequality of representation among the faithful, between Pittsburgh and the balance of the county. He wanted to go in to win this time, and wanted to see all obsticles removed. His fears of defeat had made him unusually solicitous in this matter. He called attention to the hard work it took to elect Hartranft before, and although he was the best Governor we ever had, the speaker feared if this rupture was not healed, defeat was certain

City Solicitor Rodgers ditto.

Mr. Smythe here caught sight of Mr. Fulton, the Chairman of the much abused body, and insisted that he should give an expression.

Mr. Fulton only came to hear the verdict. He didn't feel like apologizing; thought if any harm had been done it was innocently, and entered into an elaborate defense of the Committee's action. He thought no harm had been done as every delegate would vote for Hartranft for Governor and this was all the party wanted of them. On the question of State Treasurer Mr. F. had no opinion. The test of a man's fitness as a delegate to the Convention was his penchant for voting for Hartranft, first, last and all the time.

THE SPEECH OF THE EVENING

was made by Mr. John Megraw. He said he did not know what the meeting was called for, but he succeeded before he left the floor in making some very unpalatable hits at Mr. Fulton. His speech abounded in climaxes and square periods, which, although novel, succeeded in placing the speaker square on the record, with regard to packed Conventions. Mr. M. wanted it understood that the Republican party were to run the machine this fall and not a few "contaminated" politicians who had almost destroyed the party last fall. He agreed with Fulton that Hartranft was the apple of the true Republican eye, but thought it wasn't necessary for Mr. F. and and others like him in Pittsburgh to take charge of the interests of the party. Such men said he, have already ruined Pittsburgh, and they will ruin every thing they touch. He thought it time for Allegheny to come to the surface in Republicanism, and hoped that those present would have back bone enough to make their power felt and clear the party of rings and cliques. Referring to Fulton, and the manner in which he was trying to smooth the matter over, said Megraw, "I heard him make a speech once before on the hill, at the water works,

AND HE DON'T AMOUNT TO SHUCKS."

Mr. M. then thinking perhaps that he had gone a little too far, hastened to say that in his estimation the Republican party, with all its rottenness, corruption, rings, cliques, etc., all of which were daily thrown in their faces by the Democracy, was yet not nearly so bad as the mischief done by the election of one Democrat.

After enumerating the evil effects of Democratic legislation, the speaker went on to sum up the condition of Pittsburgh under Republican management, and after referring to all of our jobs, he said the city was a—a—a— defunct, and subsided amid enthusiastic applause.

The Committee on Resolutions at this juncture reported the following which were adopted with two or three dissenting voices:

Whereas, The recent action of the County Republican Executive Committee in appointing delegates to the State Convention contrary to the usages of the party in this county, has given rise to dissatisfaction in some districts; therefore,

Resolved, That in order to preserve harmony within the party we respectfully recommend the reconvening of the County Committee immediately, and the reconsideration of its action in appointing said delegates instead of authorizing their election in the usual way at the primary meetings.

Resolved, That in case the Committee shall fail to comply with this request, the delegates appointed by the County Committee for the Forty-second Senatorial and First Legislative Districts be requested to resign, and that their places be supplied through the usual method at primary meetings, to be called by the authorized representatives of the party in the above districts.

Resolved, That we deprecate any exercise of power by any body not expressly delegated by the people, and that we earnestly ask the co-operation of all Republicans in the county in our effort to maintain the integrity of the party.

Mr. W. N. Claney offered a resolution that representation should be made the same on the North Side as in this city, viz: A delegate for every 250 inhabitants. He moved that his resolution be added to those of the committee.

Controller Henry Warner thought the out lying districts would still fail to get a fair shake, and moved to amend by making the number of delegates one from every school district.

The matter was discussed at length, when it was finally settled by a motion by Mr. Christy to add it to the work of the Business Committee.

Mr. Kennedy then called attention to the fact that the County Committee might be disposed to be "ugly" on account of this meeting and moved that when the meeting adjourn it do so to meet again on next Thursday night, when any action necessary could be taken. Agreed to.

STRENGTHENING THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Christy, taking courage from the tone of the meeting, made another little speech, in which he denounced the present representation as very unfair to Republicans outside of Pittsburgh. For saying so he was, on motion, added to the Committee.

Col. Thomas Bayne was next called out. The Colonel felt as his predecessors on the subject of representatian. At this time, when great danger menaced the success of the party, was it necessary that the will of the people should be paramount to that of politicians. In common with the balance of the speakers, Col. Bayne felt that the increase of taxes had made the condition of the Republican party perilous. Another reason he assigned for giving the North Side a better representation in the Councils of the party was that Pittsburgh and the South Side were largely Democratic and not to be depended on in squally times. In proof he cited the vote of last fall. He thought the Republican party must look to the North Side hereafter for success.

Mr. A. T. Douthett, who still takes some interest in sub-lunary affairs, thought Col. Bayne's utterances also entitled him to a seat in the Committee and moved to add him to it. Agreed to.

After tendering a vote of thanks to the Young Republican Club for the use of the hall, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place next Thursday evening.

From the temper of the meeting last night it is evident that our "City Hall Patriots" must "step down and out," or we will be treated to a first class Radical row before the season fairly opens.

DEATH OF AN EXPRESS CAR ROBBER.

(From The Daily Post, May 8.)

A bold attempt was made yesterday morning to rob the Adams Express car attached to the Chicago Express train on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad, and resulted in the instant death of the robber. The car was in charge of messenger, G. H. Price, who runs from Chicago to this city. The train which is due here at 12:28 noon was on its way to this city. About three o'clock in the morning as the train passed Lafayette, Indiana, distant two hundred and fifty-three miles from this city Mr. Price was suddenly

CONFRONTED BY A ROBBER,

a large and powerfully built man, whose face was concealed by a mask. The messenger was sitting near the middle of the car reading, and as the train was running at a quick rate he did not have any knowledge of the robber's presence until confronted by the latter.

The robber demanded him to surrender and deliver up the keys of the safe. Mr. Price hastily ran to the rear end of the car and quickly pulled the bell rope, signalling the engineer to stop the train. There was no hope of speedy assistance however, as the rattle and racket of the cars would drown his voice and some time would be consumed in checking the train. The plucky messenger however decided to await further developments, supposing that the robber had accomplices near by. He was again called upon to surrender, but refused when the masked man

DREW A REVOLVER AND FIRED.

The shot took effect in Mr. Price's left forearm and glancing off ploughed a little channel on his cheek, he having involuntarily thrown up his arm to protect himself. The robber fired a second time, the shot striking the messenger in the fleshy part of the shoulder. Finding that the robber was determined to kill him Mr. Price levelled his revolver and taking deliberate aim fired, the

BALL ENTERING THE ROBBER'S BRAIN

just above the right eye. The man fell heavily to the floor dead, without speaking a word. Shortly after this the train was stopped and the employees hastening to the express car, discovered Mr. Price standing guard over the valuables, which, by the way, reached a large amount. He was bleeding profusely from his wounds but was found to be only slightly injured. On the floor about the dead robber was a pool of blood. The mask was removed from the dead man's face, when he was recognized as Hiram C. Binkley, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was formerly employed as a freight conductor on the Ft. Wayne road, but was discharged a week or two since for stealing goods from a wrecked freight train. Wrapped about his arms were two bell cords, with which the robber evidently intended to bind the messenger.

THE BODY LEFT AT CRESTLINE.

The train continued its way to Crestline, Ohio, where the body was removed, and was delivered to the charge of the Coroner. Mr. Price surrendered himself to the authorities of that place and Mr. J. McLean, another messenger, took charge of the car and brought itand the valuables it contained safely to this city arriving about noon. Word of the robbery had reached the city in the morning, and quite a large crowd was attracted at the depot on Grant street to examine the car. One end of the car was filled with sacks of oats, and it was discovered that the robber had cut a hole in the panel of the door with a small saw, and pushing the sacks away, thereby gained entrance. The car doors were firmly bolted, and the noise arising from the running of the cars prevented the messenger from hearing the robbers working at the door.

ESCAPE OF THE ACCOMPLICES — THE BRAVE MESSENGER.

Mr. Price thinks that Binkley had two accomplices, who jumped off the train after it slackened up somewhat and after the shooting in the car. He thinks the trio got on the train at Lima and that it was their intention to enter the car when the messenger had surrendered. Mr. Price, as stated, has been employed as a messenger but a short time. He is a married man and resides at Louisville, Ky. He is represented as a cool, determined and brave man, and from the pluck displayed in this little scene is certainly entitled to that distinction. Binkley was also married and leaves a wife and several children at Ft. Wayne. We presume the authorities of the Adams Express Company will recognize the faithfulness of their new employee by a speedy promotion at least, thus showing an appreciation of the dangers to which their messengers are subject and a desire to reward an employee when he is found faithful.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones or "grubs," a dozen may possiby be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or vrupten blood poisons. The cure of all diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS—CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with salt rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidentally, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind.

With untold gratitude,
MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

FROM KITTANING REPUBLICAN.

We recently paid a visit to the celebrated steam dental establishment of Dr. Quincy A. Scott, No. 278 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, and must confess that we had no idea of its extent or the immense amount of business daily transacted. The parlors and ante-rooms are almost constantly crowded with patients awaiting their turn, and eight or ten assistants are kept busy in attending to their wants.

The Doctor's mode of extracting teeth without pain is attracting great attention, and is one cause of his great success. We witnessed an operation upon a large and powerful man from Westmore and county. Before the anæsthetic was administered to him, he was of the opinion that he could not be put under its influence, but in a few minutes his teeth were lying on the floor around him, and he had to feel to be convinced that his teeth had been taken out. He stated that he did not know when or how they had been taken out. We interrogated several who had been operated upon, and they all, without an exception, asserted that they were entirely oblivious to all that was going on during the operation.

The Doctor's assistants are all first-class operators, and they get up some of the finest work that is made anywhere, and at prices that are astonishing. Many people object to going to a dentist, not so much on account of the imaginary pain inflicted during an operation, but because of the exorbitant charges that are made for an amount of repairs that were never supposed to be necessary, and it is wonderful the number of cavaties that are discovered. With Dr. Scott this is not the case. The patient knows almost to a dollar what the work is going to cost him before the job is undertaken, and when he comes to compare it with the charges that have been made by other city dentists, and also the character of the work, there is little wonder that Dr. Scott's rooms are crowded.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

In this disease there is a peculiar cachectic condition of the blood which gives rise to a long train of diversified symptoms.

The countenance becomes sallow, the eyes have a yellowish tinge, the whole skin becomes changed in color and appearance, and not unfrequently terminate in a jaundiced condition of all the excretions, but especially the urine.

Dyspepsia soon sets in, sometimes coughs similating consumption. Dropsy, with its usual systems of swellings of feet and legs—asthmatic difficulties, costiveness, piles, &c. These many times so far change the symptoms in every other respect as to make it difficult for the physician to arrive at the true nature of the case by the pulse and tongue alone.

A more ocular inspection of the urine in this disease, however, is nearly always sufficient to determine the nature of the case, and many times to give a very correct opinion of the extent of the mischief also.

The melancholly which is so apt to take place in Liver Complaint, has often led to erroneous treatment, and the worst of consequences have thus befallen the patient.

We have cured many cases of melancholly amounting even to "deranged mind," when the cause was plainly attributable to Liver Complaint a one.

In this disease, as in many others, the urine is so well marked as to denote the character of the disorder long before it is manifested by any other symptom or outward sign.

We have had the examination and treatment of so many cases of this disease and its complications that we have learned the kind of medicines to be used in each particular case not only—but feel satisfied that they can be treated more successfully without, than with, any mercurial preparation whatever.

In fact, our success in this affection numbers thousands of cases, and reliable cures have been made in hundreds of instances after nearly half the last page of hope had been exhausted.

For the benefit of those living at a distance laboring under Liver Complaint, we will say that by addressing us, we would say. By sending a vial of urine for examination, the necessarry medicines can be sent them by express. Address DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered to Agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of $1. Sell for $3 in an hour. Try a Chromo agency, it is the most paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and money for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter. Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

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CLOUGH & WARREN COMBINATION Church and Orchestral ORGANS.

CELEBRATED BRADBURY PIANOS, AND UNRIVALED DECKER & BARNES PIANOS.

Also other Well-known and Reliable, but Cheaper Pianos.

Have just finished refitting our Rooms, and have just opened for inspection the finest stock of first class Pianos and Organs ever brought to this city at one time, comprising all the above well-known Instruments, all of which are known and recognized the world over as unquestionably the best in the market.

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Please remember this, that the great aim and object of our business life, is to please our customers.

1st. *By giving them the best possible instrument for the lowest possible price.*
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ON OUR NEWLY REVISED PAYMENT PLAN,

so that should the purchaser on this plan

FALL SICK

or meet with disaster in his affairs, he will not lose his instrument, or what he has paid on it.

Remember, also, that no matter what others may tell you they can do, S. HAMILTON'S HOUSE will do better for you, because they can sell you a better instrument, and they will sell you lower than any other House can afford to sell you. You are cordially invited to call or write to.

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NEW PATENT

Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base,

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or slitting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them as good as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

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N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent trick may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted. mal-1yr

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MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $2

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Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

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Will be drawn.....June 30, 1875
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Whole tickets $20; halves $10; quarters $5.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
HARRISBURG May 5, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be

THE GREAT TRIAL.

BOWEN'S EXAMINATION CONCLUDED

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when the direct examination of Mr. Bowen was resumed and soon concluded after which his cross-examination was commenced.

Mr. Evarts read the receipt given to witness by Tilton for a check of seven thousand dollars and the witness said this receipt was given by Tilton on the evening the arbitration was made, and the check given him. About this time I was shown a galley proof of the Golden Age article and I believe it was shown to me by the person with whom I talked about the arbitration; I do not remember who the person was; I think I named Claflin on the Arbitration Committee; I did not understand who Tilton named; I do not remember when I heard the names of the three arbitrators named; never before the evening of the arbitration did I see the text of the tripartite agreement; It was after this I heard about it.

I was informed two or three days bofore the meeting of arbitrators when they would meet; it was stated to me they would meet at Moulton's in the evening; they did meet April 3rd; I cannot say from whom I received notice, but think it was from one of the arbitrators; I went around to the meeting with Chas. Storrs; when I got there I do not remember who was there; I do not remember if Tilton or Moulton were there; when we assembled there we shook hands all around; this was in the back dining room, on the parlor floor; I cannot repeat what was said then, nor have I any recollection of it; the arbitrators gathered about the table and I asked what was to be submitted and they discussed the difference between Tilton and myself, and I said that I would not go a step further until a submission of the matter was made in writing; Moulton drew up a submission and Tilton and myself signed it; Tilton then submitted his case to the Committee, claiming a certain amount; in substance he said I claim seven thousand dollars and gave certain reasons for claiming that amount; he said that by the articles of the contract he claimed about $7,000; at this moment, I do not remember that he said anything else; I said to the arbitrators that in my view there was no legal claim on the Independent or Union and that I would leave the whole matter with them; I do not remember saying that there was no claim for any amount, but I may have said there was no legal claim; after these statements were made, we went into the front room and Moulton, I think, went up stairs; we were there about half an hour before the arbitrators announced their decision; the folding doors were then opened and we were invited to go back; the award was then announced; but I do not remember what was said or who announced the award; no statement was made to me by Claflin that all the papers were to be burned and the tripartite agreement signed; nothing of this kind occurred; there was nothing said out of which this statement could occur; I remember the conversation, but it did not take place among all parties in the room; I do not remember them separating into knots or groups in the room though they may have done so; Claflin may have said this out of my hearing but I do not think it was said in the presence of arbitrators; this room where the arbitration took place was a large room, about fifteen feet by seventeen, I should think.

A recess was here taken.

After recess, Bowen's cross-examination was continued; Witness said: The subject of the award was not announced in form; I will state positively that nothing of the kind in relation to the burning of the scandal papers was said there; nothing was said about the tripartite agreement until after the settlement;

ANOTHER IMPORTANT WITNESS.

I wrote a note to Mr. Freeland asking him if he could appoint an hour for an interview; the only answer I got was "yes, or "I will attend to it;" I think I named four or five o'clock in the afternoon; I went there at a certain hour, but I am not certain that Mr. Beecher was sent for; I think he was there; I gave him the letter from Tilton; he read it and put it in his pocket; I asked him what reply he had to make and he said the man is crazy; he asked me if I was friendly to him and I answered that I was not unfriendly; I went there with a friendly spirit to him, and so told him; he asked me if I knew anything about the troubles in Tilton's family; I said I heard some things about him and not about the family particularly; he said he or his wife had received some letters from the West from Mrs. Tilton, which he would like me to call and see next morning; I was to call and see his wife; I said I did not care to call there; I referred to matters between me and Mrs. Beecher, but he said he would make that all right and I promised to go there next morning; after this we talked about Tilton; some facts and names of women were mentioned which were strange to me; I knew some of the names by reputation; I said I was aware that there were damaging reports about Mr. Tilton in that relation; I only alluded to them in a general way and told him some things I had heard; I said I had reasons which induced me to sever his connections with the paper and said these stories told me by Mr. Beecher were new to me and a surprise to me, coming as they did after his removal; Beecher gave me no opinion about what I should do, as I already had decided to remove Tilton; my mind was made up without Mr. Beecher and he did not change it; Mr. Beecher urged me to come to his house and hear the contents of these letters or paper, and I believe this was all; I saw Mrs. Beecher next day and had about half an hour's interview with her; I do not think I saw Beecher; on New Year's day I made an ordinary call on him; I stated to him that on the previous Saturday I had severed Mr. Tilton's connection as correspondent of the Independent and editor of the Union; I do not think any other parties heard this; I was one of the founders of the Plymouth Church and am connected with it still; the sale of pews took place on the Tuesday following the Monday on which I made my New Year's call.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

I do not know what became of the draft of the tripartite argument which I refused to sign; I handed it to Mr. Claflin, but I do not know where it now is. [Shown a paper marked D, 113.] I believe this to be the first paper shown me.

The witness indicated what he refused to sign in the paper. Portions of it were marked and others striken out.

THAT TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT AGAIN.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read what is substituted in its place. The words crossed out are as follows—I will read what is erased first, and then read its contents—the words stricken out are as follows: "I declare that these charges, imputations and innuendoes are without any foundations in fact, to the best of my knowledge and belief." What is substituted in place of this in lead pencil is as follows. "I sincerely regret having made any imputations, charges or innuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. B.

Q.—Did you know anything at that time of the charge which Mr. Tilton had made against Mr. Beecher in writing? Did you know anything of the existence of any charge which Mrs. Tilton had made against Beecher at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—Nor of any retraction of that charge? A.—I did not.

Q.—Nor of any recantation of the retraction? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen, I understood you to say that you informed Beecher on the Monday following January 1, that you had then discharged Mr. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—What time in the day was that? A.—It was in the evening. It was after four o'clock, I should judge.

Q.—Was it before or after this letter was written to you which is marked Ex. 4½? A.—It was after that letter was received.

Q.—You had received that letter before you told Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, sir, I received it in the morning and I told him in the evening.

Q.—Did you at any time state to Beecher any charges which implicated his moral character?

Mr. Evarts stopped the witness with an objection, and an argument ensued. The Court ruled out the question.

John N. Longhi, a man employed by Delmonico, testified for the plaintiff in reference to the room in which the colored witness Woodley said Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull lunched. His testimony was to the effect that there was no restaurant on the upper floor at the time Woodley swore he saw Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton lunching there.

The Court here adjourned.

TWO VITAL POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BOWEN'S AND BEECHER'S TESTIMONY.

The Brooklyn Argus says of Bowen's testimony; Mr. Bowen contradicts Mr. Beecher on two of the most vital points of the case. Which is right must be determined by sustaining witnesses. If we remember correctly, Beecher explained his grief and letters by his conviction that he had done Tilton an injury by advising Mrs. Tilton to separate from him, and by his advice to Bowen by which Tilton lost his editorial position. Now Bowen swears that Tilton had been dismissed from his editorial position prior to any conversation on the subject with Mr. Beecher, and that Beecher did not advise him to discharge Tilton.

Mr. Bowen also swears that the payment of $7,000 by him to Tilton had nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the scandal difficulties. The defense set up the theory that Tilton wrung that money out of Bowen by threatening to publish the scandal.

POLITICAL.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—The Kentucky Democratic Convention adjourned this afternoon after nominating Jno. C. Underwood, of Bowling Green, for Lieutenant Governor; Thos. E. Moss, of Paducah, Attorney General; D. Howard Smith, Auditor; J. W. Tate, Treasurer:

THE PLATFORM.

The following report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted:

We hold it to be absolutely essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizens that the several States shall be maintained in all their right, dignity and equality as the most complete and reliable administration of their own domestic concerns and surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies. Every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise a power not delegated to it in the Constitution or to exercise delegated power in a manner not therein prescribed is an act of usurpation, demanding instant and unqualified condemnation of a people jealous of their liberties, and we hold that any unconstitutional interference by the general Government with local affairs of any State to any extent or any pretense whatever should be at once repudiated and condemned by all classes of every section of the Union, as all such acts tend directly to the destruction of our federal system and consolidation of all power in a centralized despotism.

A notable feature of the Convention was the active participation of the venerable Cassius McClay, who pledged himself to canvass the State for the Democratic ticket.

COLUMBUS, May 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee and a large number of prominent Democratic politicians from various parts of Ohio met here for consultation to-day.

It was decided to hold the State Convention on June 17th, in this city.

The State Executive Committee were authorized to arrange for a grand ratification meeting on the evening of the day of the Convention, to invite prominent Democrats of the several States to participate as speakers and also to extend an invitation to the Democrats of the State to attend the meeting in delegations, to give the ticket nominated a good send off.

During the meeting, speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, among them Senator Thurman, who, among other things said the day had gone by for carrying Ohio by stump speeches. Organization by townships was what was needed. He thought it was apparent to every one that unless the Republican party can carry Ohio this fall, its fate is sealed, and if the Democratic party carry the State this fall it would settle the question of party ascendency in the nation. He said the Republicans were doing their utmost to redeem the State by organization. The use of money, misrepresentation, the cost of the legislature, and he was sorry to say by cultivating a secret know nothing organtion, he thought the Democrats should insist upon being the attacking party, and with a good organization victory was assured.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Triple Murderer.

PLYMOUTH, May 7.—Wm. E. Sturtevant, the triple murderer, was hanged this morning in the yard of the county jail. To the last he maintained the stolidity which has characterized him throughout. For the first time in this State the old drop scaffold was discarded for the more modern instrument of death—the cross-beam and weights. The sheriffs of the different counties of the State were present to witness the workings of the new scaffold.

A NEGRO HUNG.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Richard Mass, (colored) was hung at twelve o'clock today at Pointe La Hache. A thousand persons witnessed the execution. His only remark on the scaffold was he was willing to die and expected to go straight to heaven.

MEXICO.

REVOLUTION IN MICHOACAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30.—The revolution which commenced in Michoacan in consequence of the publication of church reforms and of the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity is extending and gaining ground in other States. Michoacan is suffering greatly. All business is paralyzed and the inhabitants are leaving. The village of Jucuba has been pillaged and burned. The Legislature of Michoacan is alarmed at the progress of the revolution and has been convoked in extra session which commenced on the 23d inst. It will discuss measures for the extinguishment of the rebels.

CHINA.

A METHODIST CHAPEL DESTROYED.

SHANGHAI, May 7.—An American Methodist chapel at Quickang was destroyed by a mob of Chinamen. The Chinese authorities have offered ample reparation for the outrage,

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

LOSS OF THE SCHILLER.

Cause of the Catastrophe.

311 PERSONS LOST.

Only 44 Passengers Saved

Heartrending Scenes and Incidents

Brave Conduct of the Commander.

LONDON, May 8.—The Eagle line steamship Schiller, Captain Thomas, which sailed from New York, on April 28th, for Hamburg, by way of Plymouth and Chesborough, was wrecked off the Scilley Isle

The accident occurred at ten o'clock last night, at which time the steamship struck on the dangerous Retarriere ledges, near Bishop's Rock. A fog prevailed at the time. A boat belonging to St. Agnes, the southermost of the Scilley Islands, has landed some of the survivors at St. Mary's Island, another of the Scilley's. These survivors were picked up while swimming with the tide. They had several narrow escapes from drowning, and were a number of times washed off the wreck.

SCENES AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The offices of the Company in this city were besieged during the morning by the friends of those who sailed in the vessel, and scenes of distress, which resulted from confirmation of the news that the vessel had been lost, were pitiful. One man who had a wife and two children on board fell into a fainting fit on being informed of the fate of the vessel, and loud wailings were heard on all sides.

THE FIRST NEWS OF THE DISASTER.

The following dispatch was received at three o'clock at the office of the Eagle line from the agent at Plymouth:

The Schiller is a total loss. The first second and third officers, with forty of the passengers and crew are known to be saved. Two steamers and a life boat are at the wreck. The names of the survivors are unascertained. Will telegraph some when obtained.

[Signed.] STEVENS.

NUMBER OF THE CREW AND THE PASSENGERS.

The Evening Post has gathered the following additional particulars concerning the wrecked steamship: The crew numbered 120; the passengers numbered 254 in all, of whom 120 were steerage.

The Schiller took a cargo of general merchandise, which was valued, exclusive of specie on board, at about $150,000. The most of it was probably insured by the shippers. The $300,000 gold coin shipped by Eugene S. Ballin & Co., bankers of this city, to E. F. Ballin & Co., by their correspondents in Paris, was packed in six kegs and insured for its full amount in three London companies. Mr. Joseph Schlitz, President of the Banking Association in Milwaukee, was among the passengers.

EX-SENATOR SCHURZ.

It is remarked that ex-Senator Schurz and family sailed on the Hamburg steamer Pammerania, which departed April 29, only one day after the Schiller. But for the serenade and dinner given to him in this city, he might have chosen an earlier vessel. Captain Thomas was a man of middle age, and was unmarried. His residence was in Hamburg, although most of his life had been passed in British vessels. He is said to be a native of Germany.

ARRIVAL OF THE FORTUNATE PASSENGERS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Herald cable special supplies the following additional particulars of the disaster to the Schiller under date of London 8th:

The survivors and the dead arrived today in Penzance as follows: At eight o'clock, there came a boat with seven persons. At ten o'clock, two boats with seven persons, two of whom were dead. At eleven o'clock, there came two other boats. Twenty-six men and one woman reached Tresco Island in two boats. The St. Agnes boat subsequently picked up the bodies of four men, two women and a little boy. One man was found at Smith's Sound floating on a piece of the wreck. At a late hour of the day three bodies, one a female, were found.

FORTY-THREE KNOWN TO BE SAVED.

Forty-three persons are known to have been recovered. A violent sea is still beating on the merciless shoal, and thus prevents the rendering of efficient aid.

A HARROWING SPECTACLE.

When finally the boats reached the neighborhood of the retarriere, ledge the last mast of the Schiller went overboard, and scores of people who were clinging to it were drowned, after having endured most agonizing suspense during the night.

LONDON, May 9.—Evening—Forty-three survivors of the crew and passengers of the steamer Schiller have arrived at Penzance. Of these, thirty-three have gone to Plymouth. The remaining ten are too ill to be moved.

THE DISASTER ATTRIBUTED TO THE FOG.

The following additional particulars of the disaster have been received. A heavy fog prevented observations on board the Schiller since Tuesday. In consequence of the fog, the engines were put at half speed and the sail reduced at nine o'clock, Friday night. At ten o'clock the same night, the ship struck the ledge. A great panic prevented. Captain Thomas is highly praised for his conduct during the TERRIBLE SCENES

which followed. Two boats were filled with men who refused to come out. The captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out and then fired at them but without effect. Afterwards, the ship was washed with her broadside to the sea and all on board these boats perished. The tackle at the sterns was released too soon, leaving the boats suspended by the bows. Three boats then got away—one a life boat was so badly injured that she sunk and eleven of the people on board were rescued by other boats. The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck, and the lights were plainly visible. Two of the boats on the steamer were crushed by the falling of the funnel. Rockets and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet. The deck house, crowded with people, was swept away at two A. M. The captain gathered some of the survivors on the bridge. All were gradually

SWEPT AWAY BY FLOOD-TIDE

which took the doctor and captain last. The rigging, which remained above water was crowded with passengers and the crew all night. The mainmast fell at 7:30 A. M., and being of iron, sunk with all who had taken refuge on it. The foremast gave way soon afterward. Life boats and wreck stuff saved the lives of some who drifted miles away. One man was rescued after being in the water ten hours. Two boats from St. Agnes arrived a short time before the masts fell. They were unable to approach the steamer on account of the shoals but picked up strugglers in the water. The passengers say Captain Thomas left the bridge at three A. M. to assist those on deck, and when he reached the deck was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying he exercised the greatest care and was not abed for five nights previous to the disaster. The sea began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose twenty-five feet before daybreak. Only one woman was saved. The survivors who were landed at Trescan escaped in the Schiller's own boats.

FIFTY-SIX MAIL BAGS SAVED.

LONDON, May 10, 4 A. M.—Fifty-six mail bags, including twenty-seven from New Zealand were saved from the Schiller. The steamer Pommerania sailed from Plymoutn during the night for Hamburg without taking any survivors of the Schiller. The statements made by the officers of the Schiller, add nothing to the particulars already telegraphed. All accounts agree that the panic which followed the striking of the ship was heartrending and terrible beyond description.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE SAVED.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A cable despatch received by agents on the Eagle Line this morning gives the following corrected list of passsengers, so far as known, to be saved: Lea Weste of Philadelphia, Henry Stern of New York, John Joens, Mrs. Joens, Jean Rink, S. Hexter of Ashland, Ills., C. Frahm, Carl Kuhn, Marcus Pointzer, R. Schellenburg, C. Jansen, Ludwig Reiderer, Charles Henry Percy, Richard Williams, Joseph Legenore, the latter name the agents state is not in their list of passengers.

OFFICERS SAVED.

Hillers, first officer; Palamann, second officer; Heintz, fourth officer; Jansen and Packendorf, boatswains, and Hirsch, sailmaker. Stokers—Smike and Bullig; Sailors—Gouldberg, Wallis and Petersen.

Bodies are constantly picked up. Among the recovered are those of George Leonhardt, Carl Schmidt, Mrs. Reiderer and child, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ringeway and Mrs. Hermine West and five men and five women and two children. Altogether, 24 bodies have been found.

TOTAL NUMBER LOST.

The total number of lives lost is 311.

The following members of the crew are also saved: Rlusiner, Packendorff, Welser, Dan. Blackhouse, Rehberg, Jensen, Adamsen, Hanmahn, Blohm, Jurgejensen, Wernecki, Fahler, Hofmann, Ernst Pierson, Piel, Winsch and Schweinske.

THE TOTAL NUMBER SAVED.

The whole number saved is 44. Thirty bodies have been recovered.

LONDON, May 10.—5:30 A. M.—Fifty corpses from the Schiller have come ashore or been landed at St. Mary's alone. The dead are much mutilated.

THE CAPTAIN AN EXPERIENCED COMMANDER.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The agents here of the Eagle Line say that Captain Thomas, of the ill-fated Schiller, was the oldest commander in the line; that he was many years in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, occupied a high place among British sailors, and was, with difficulty induced to leave the British service to enter that of the Eagle line.

OFFICERS OF THE VESSEL.

The officers of the Schiller were John Thomas, commander; H. Hilliers, chief officer; E. Palernaim, second officer; G. Freese, third officer; R. Heintze, fourth officer; L. Fahrig, chief engineer; P. Conrad, second engineer; H. Roenue, third engineer; J. Kindel, fourth engineer; D. A. Boll, physician; E. Schmettan, purser; C. Putfarken, chief stewart, first cabin; A. Telskow, chief of second cabin.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The Schiller was one of the newest and best boats in the Trans-Continental service; large and strong, and constructed on the latest pattern. She was built on the Clyde by Robert Napier & Sons. Her sister ship is the Lessing. These two vessels left this port for home densely crowded, being the first to take advantage of the opening of spring travel to Europe. They were the last two steamers that sailed under the flag of the Eagle line, which has been consolidated with the Hamburg-American line. Previous to the departure of the Schiller the company's vessels had gone out with light passenger lists. The dimensions of the Schiller were: Length, 375 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet and 3,000 tons burden, and 3,000 indicated horse power, and was classed at Lloyd's 100 A. 1.

THE SCHILLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

She was full brig rigged and had eight large life boats and three iron decks. Her engines could run the vessel at fourteen to fifteen miles an hour. She is said to have been built according to the requirements of the Lloyd Marine Insurance and to have possessed every known appliance for safety. She was valued at $700,000, and was insured for her full value. The crew consisted of 124 men, including the officers.

CHARACTER OF HER CARGO.

She carried six kegs, containing $300,000 in gold shipped by E. S. Ballin & Co., bankers, of 24 Exchange Place, this city, to E. S. Ballin & Co., Paris, and 250 mail bags, containing the entire Continental mail, together with a large Australian mail. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise, including 800 bales of cotton, 2,513 barrels of rosin, 4,000 bushels of corn, and a large consignment of leaf tobacco.

LIST OF MAILS ON BOARD.

The following is a list of mails placed on board of the Schiller: For London, 32 bags of letters and papers; for Liverpool, 11 bags of letters and papers; for Glasgow, 8 bags of letters and papers; for Dublin, 11 bags of letters and papers; for Cherbourg and Paris, 12 bags of letters and papers; for Hamburg, 17 bags of letters and papers; total number of letters is 36,000. In addition to these, there was on board the entire regular Trans-Continental mail from Australia and New Zealand, comprising 102 bags.

LIGHTNING'S FREAKS.

A Large Number of Buildings Damaged.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—A Gazette Springfield (O.) special says: Taylor's flouring mill, four miles north of Springfield, was bumed during a heavy thunder storm this morning. Loss $17,000; insurance $14,000, in Ohio companies. It is supposed it was struck by lightning. Two or three dwellings in Springfield were also struck by lightning this morning. No one was killed.

At Bucyrus, the storm blew the roof from Gormley's block and an unoccupid house was struck by lightning and badly damaged.

LOUISVILLE, O., May 9.—A dwelling was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, the inmates escaping with slight injuries.

A STATION HOUSE STRUCK IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, May 9.—During a thunder storm early this morning, the lightning struck the fourth police station on Knight street, setting the roof on fire. Seven officers sleeping in the upper story barely escaped with their lives, one or two being badly burned. Prisoners and lodgers were all rescued. The upper portion of the building was destroyed.

THE STORM IN EVANSVILLE,

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 9.—There was a heavy rain with fearful lightning nearly all last night. Heavy rains and wind this afternoon. The lightning struck and burned a residence in the upper edge of the city last night. The family barely escaped with their lives. The servant girl had to leap from her window and was shockingly burned.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Outrages and Disturbances Increasing.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 6.—Reports from the upper coal region indicate constantly increasing outrages. At several places where miners have shown a disposition to resume work, threats and coffin notices have been posted about the mines as a warning. A large two and a half inch wire rope, used for drawing coal by the Philadelphia and Reading Company over the Gordon planes was cut in five places, compelling a suspension of coal shipments from Shamokin and points above for a day. A large number of special policemen from Reading pass over the planes daily and it is thought the intention was to kill them by the rope giving way though it was discovered in time to prevent any such damage. A watchman on duty at Locustdale colliery was attacked by miners and sustained injuries and was robbed of his watch. An attempt was made to

WRECK THE POTTSVILLE PASSENGER TRAIN

on a heavy curve at Big Mine Run last evening, by placing an iron railroad chain and a large heavy log across the track. Although the train was running fast, the engineer made the discovery in time to slacken its speed sufficiently to save it, the cowcatcher throwing the impediment off the track. At a late hour last night, the railroad telegraph office at Locust Summit was burned to the ground.

NO PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, May 6.—To-day was the time set by President Parrish for the miners at Sugar Notch to resume work, or he would have the pumps stopped and allow the mines to fill up. Miners still refused to go in, and pumps and other machinery will be removed at once. There is no prospect of the strike ending soon. The miners are as determined as ever, and are every day receiving aid from other sections. During this week, they received one hundred and eight barrels of flour and a quantity of groceries from the miners of small companies at Pittston, and have the promise of two hundred and fifty barrels more to-morrow.

A HOUSE ATTACKED.

Last night the house of Bernard McDade, a miner living in Kingston, was attacked by a gang of men, women and boys, and McDade was beaten until his life is despaired of. His house was nearly demolished. McDade has been working throughout the suspension and this made him a "blackleg" in miners' parlance. When the gang left they told him that he would be killed if he went to work again without the consent of the Miners' National Union. A warrant was to-day sworn out for the arrest of the whole gang. Messrs. Waterman and Beaver have ordered the miners who occupy their houses at Kingston to vacate them by the 15th inst. They mean to enforce this order and trouble is anticipated.

FOREIGN NEWS

GERMANY.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONFLICT.

BERLIN, May 9.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, the bill for the suppression of religious orders was read a second time without amendment, and the bill giving old Catholics a share of the Roman Catholic church property passed a third reading by a vote of 202 to 75.

The Prince Imperial Frederick William has returned to Berlin.

Instructions have been sent the provincial authorities of Prussia to treat the collection of money for priests who have been subjected to legal penalties as a punishable offense.

ITALY.

GERMANY'S ECCLESIASTICAL CONDUCT APPROVED.

ROME, May 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Signor Minghetti, President of the Ministry, stated that the relations of Italy with Germany had always been excellent. A motion approving the ecclesiastical policy of the Government passed 219 to 149.

BELGIUM.

APPROVAL OF THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BRUSSELS, May 9.—The Chamber of Representatives, after a long debate yesterday, adopted the resolutions approving the Government's conduct of negotiations with Germany.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR EN ROUTE TO GERMANX.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The Czar departed yesterday morning for Berlin.

FRANCE.

PERSONAL.

PARIS, May 9.—Wife of Don Carlos arrived here.

CLEVELAND.

Daring Robbery of a Jewelry Store.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—A very daring robbery occurred here this morning. Mr. L. A. Benton, jeweler, went to his store corner of Seneca and Superior streets, about nine o'clock this morning, as is his custom on Sunday to wind watches and look over his establishment. He opened the safe and hearing a noise turned, when he was confronted by a masked man armed with a knife who demanded his surrender.

Mr. Benton seized a hatchet lying on the work bench and prepared to fight, when he was struck on the head with a club by a second robber who came up behind him and knocked him senseless. The thieves then rifled the safe taking diamonds and watches, the value of which cannot now be ascertained. A diamond breast pin valued at six hundred dollars was taken from the shirt bosom of Mr. Benton. The thieves then made their escape.

Mr. Benton laid unconscious for over two hours when he came to his senses and managed to crawl to the front door, where he attracted the attention of passers by. He was taken to his home and cared for. His injuries are severe, but not considered dangerous. It is believed the thieves effected an entrance during the night through the cellar.

CRIME.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—James Daggart and Ferdinand Romelman, while at supper this evening, quarreled during an argument about the refining of sugar, and Romelman was fatally stabbed.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—At Chilton, Wisconsin, yesterday, a one-armed soldier named Geo. Miller, shot John Norris, proprietor of the new Holstein Hotel and Henry Knehls, hostler, and then proceeded to the convention and shot himself. Of the three, only Knehls can recover. The cause was a quarrel about a board bill.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRACY

THE COMMITTEE'S MEETING ON SATURDAY.

THE REPRESENTATION IN CITY AND COUNTY DISTRICTS — THE TIME OF HOLDING THE VARIOUS CONVENTIONS—SENATORIAL AND LEGISLATIVE, JUNE 1ST—COUNTY CONVENTION JUNE 22—A LARGE AND HARMONIOUS GATHERING.

(From The Daily Post of Monday)

In pursuance to call the members of the Democratic Committee of Allegheny county, met on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., at the St. Charles Hotel. The meeting was one of the largest of the kind we have ever attended, numbering considerably over one hundred members, and was conducted throughout with noticeably good feeling and decorum.

John H. Bailey, Esq., the chairman, called the members to order shortly after ten o'clock and stated the object of the meeting was to provide for the number of delegates to be elected from the respective districts to the various conventions, the time for holding the same, and also the primary elections. The chair then announced that he was ready for any suggestions.

Several motions and resolves were then offered, discussed at length, amended, and finally adopted in the following form:

REPRESENTATION.

Resolved, That all County and Legislative Conventions during the year 1875, shall be composed of one delegate from each election district: and wards, boroughs and townships undivided shall elect two delegates to said Convention.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the County Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers be held on Tuesday, June 22nd, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the primaries for the election of delegates to said Convention shall be held on Saturday, June 19th; said primaries in the cities to be held between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M., and in the other districts from 3 to 5 P. M.

SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE.

Resolved, That primary elections for delegates to the various Senatorial and Legislative Conventions, be held on Saturday, May 29th, in the cities from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., and in the other districts from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Said Senatorial Conventions each to elect one delegate; and the Legislative Conventions the number of representative delegates to which they are entitled.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS

will be held on Tuesday, June 1st., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the following places:

42D DIST.—At City Hall, Allegheny.

43D DIST.—At Select Council chamber, Pittsburgh.

44TH DIST.—At the Common Council chamber, Pittsburgh.

45TH DIST.—At Saulsbury Hall, South Side.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONVENTIONS

to elect representative delegates to the State Convention, will be held on Tuesday, June 1st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the following places:

1ST DIST.—In Common Council chamber, Allegheny city. Three delegates to be elected.

2D DIST.—At St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, and elect two delegates.

3D DIST.—At Ralston School House, and elect one delegate.

4TH DIST.—At the Court House, and elect four delegates.

5TH DIST.—At the Court House, and elect two delegates.

6TH DIST.—At Saulsbury Hall, South Side, and elect two delegates.

CHANGING VOTING POLLS.

Resolved, That where it is not practicable to hold primaries at the regular place of holding elections, the member of the County Committee from such district shall designate the place of holding said primary.

HALL COMMITTEE.

In the resolution calling the County Convention as originally passed, it was provided that said convention be held in the Court House. This was afterwards amended by striking out the words "at the Court House" and appointing a committee consisting of James Irvin, F. M. Hutchinson, J. H. Hopkins, D. O. Barr and T. F. M'Cable to secure a hall and make arrangements for the Convention.

No further business appearing the Committee adjourned.

THE MAGEE MANDAMUS.

THE ARGUMENT ON THE APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMUS ON COUNCILS HEARD —THE COURT RESERVES ITS DECISION.

(From The Daily Post, May 8.)

Yesterday morning in the Common Pleas No. 2, Judges Kirkpatrick and White on the bench, the argument on the application of C. Magee, Esq., for a mandamus on City Counsels to administer the oath to him as Mayor of Pittsburgh, was heard.

George Guthrie, Esq., on behalf of Mr. Magee, held that the real question at issue was not whether Magee or McCarthy was Mayor. He held that the Court should grant the mandamus compelling Councils to administer the oath, and that then, and then only, could the real issue be settled by the Court. After Mr. Magee had received the oath the contest would be fairly between the two claimants, and the Court could then reach the real merits of the case.

Solicitor Bigelow declined to make any argument, but would leave the matter with the Court.

Col. Bayne followed on behalf of Councilman Boyd, who had filed a separate answer. He argued that the part taken by Mr. Magee in the February election of 1874, deprived him of standing Court. He also held that Councils have a quasi judicial power and were not bound to administer the oath to Mr. Magee, simply because he presented a certificate of election.

Judge Kirkpatrick did not agree with Mr. Bayne on this point.

John H. Bailey, Esq., for Mr. Magee, argued that the duty of Councils in this case is a purely ministerial one, and not quasi judicial one, nor in any way judicial. It was a duty which in this case Councils would perform or not, as the Court may direct. The law says that Councils shall convene in joint session and the oath of office shall be administered by the President of Select Council. Councils, he argued, cannot decide whether or not the election was legal and proper. Councils have no power before the election, and could assume nothing. They have no discretion about this act; they must perform it as they are commanded to do. Mr. Bailey said that he should not consider the special answer of Mr. Boyd in this case. Councils as a body had made answer to the alternative mandamous, and Mr. Boyd's answer was clearly irregular. The issue should be made only on the answer of Councils—or a majority of Councils—and on this point alone he would make his argument. Mr. Bailey then referred to the matter of the certificate, and held that a certificate establishes the prima facie right of the holder to the office named in the certificate. Councils; in their answer, had not denied that the election was regularly held, as to the voting, the returns certificate, &c. Why, then had they refused to administer the oath of office?

Judge White thought the Court was asked to compel Councils to do more than a ministerial act; As there is already one Mayor, he asked, shall we command Councils to swear in another, thus giving us two Mayors?

Mr. Bailey said that the principal object in asking that this mandamus should be granted, was to enable Mr. Magee to apply for a writ of quo warranto against Mayor McCarthy.

Judge White said in his opinion it was not necessary for the claimant to take the oath of office in order to secure a writ of quo warranto. His Honor also expressed the opinion that if Councils should refuse to administer the oath to Mr. Magee, he might go before any Alderman and receive the oath, which would answer every purpose.

Judge Kirkpatrick dissented from the views of Judge White in regard to the effect of administering the oath. He expressed the opinion that the administering of the oath settles nothing as to the right of office.

Judge White said that the ceremony of swearing in a Mayor by Councils is simply an inauguration into office, and in so doing Councils recognize him as Mayor.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took charge of the papers, reserving its decision.

A MURDERER FOUND IN JAIL.

PATRICK SLAVIN, THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF LYNCH, AT WEST ELIZABETH, FOUND SERVING A TERM IN THE LUZERNE COUNTY JAIL—HE WILL BE HELD TO ANSWER.

Our readers will recall the affray between a lot of miners at John Maley's saloon in West Elizabeth during the winter of 1873-4, when one of the miners named Patrick Slavin is alleged to have shot and killed another named Lynch. Considerable excitement was caused by the murder but Slavin succeeded in making his escape. Since that time, however, the detectives have kept themselves constantly on the look-out for Slavin and finally Detective Seth Wilmot's labors have been rewarded by apprehending the fugitive. Some days ago the detective learned of his whereabouts and W. H Lynch, a brotner of the murdered man was informed of the fact. The latter preferred an information before Alderman John Burke of the third ward, charging Slavin with murder. Detective Wilmot was furnished the necessary documents and proceeded to Luzerne county, where the alleged murderer was stopping, found that he was confined in the jail at Wilkesbarre, having been convicted of assault and battery in the courts of that county. At the expiration of his sentence, which will be in several months, Slavin will be removed to this county where he will be tried on the charge of murdering Lynch.

MAY AND JUNE JURORS.

FOR THE QUARTER SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS NO. 2, COURTS.

The following gentlemen will be wanted in the Courts and at the times designated below:

QUARTER SESSIONS.

First Monday June—Cornelius Monahan, puddler; James Murphy, tobacco dealer; William Braun, clerk; A. W. Butz, minister; Nathan F. Hart, foundryman; Robert R. Granson, nail feeder; Anthony Tallerth, tobacco dealer; Geo. C Marker, moulder; Frank G. Craighead, merchant; Joseph Kimm, farmer; Frank Reary, saloon keeper; James H. Pointer, carpenter; James M. Steeths, moulder; Franklin Ferree, farmer; O. P. Wilson, farmer; Andrew McCartney, steamboat captain; William Ewing, miller; George Logan, merchant; Jos. R. Edmundson, farmer; Thomas Mawhinney, whip manufacturer; John Chambers, farmer; David Richardson, laborer; James Francis, bricklayer; Edward Czarnicky, surgeon; Felix O'Neil, gent; John Wilson, farmer; William White, farmer; Patrick Crawford, laborer; Samuel McCune, gent; James Duff, farmer; Henry Lanz, grocer; John F. Neeley, driver; James Knilan, stonemason; Fred. Tyhurst, tinner; Gottleib Fisher, collector; John Rhoades, miner; William Stratton, laborer; David McKee, farmer; Wm. Altsman, salesman; C. C. Thompson, wagon maker; Harry Hill, civil engineer; David Edelman, gardener; Francis McGovern, saloon keeper; Daniel J. Grier, constable; James R. Heisley, clerk; Joseph Saulter, hotel keeper; James Gall, nailer; C. A. W. Redlich, physician; Edwad Holtzinger, teamster; Charles Rodgers, machinist; Patrick Dunn, gent; Robert Wilson, farmer; David Jones, gent; Andrew Jarrett, helper; Henry Meese, blacksmith; John Wentley, ice dealer; Chas. Hunkel, surgeon; Wm. S. McDowell, book agent; Herman Hagerman, clerk; John Windless, plasterer.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Fifth Monday, May—Edward Rogers, grocer; George Oliver, clerk; Patrick McGinley, laborer; John McGowan, carpenter; Wm. Brennen, machinist; Alex S. Carnahan, gent; Jos. Kirkpatrick, gardener; Alfred Lowton, carpenter; Henry Nelson coal miner; Patrick Ingoldsby, laborer; Thomas Brennen, laborer; John Herbert; grocer; Frank Haas, laborer; George

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Patrick G. Poore and Patrick H. Fitzgerald were allowed a nolle pros. on a charge of assault and battery on Geo. Schmidt.

Anna M. Baldwin, charged by David Boyd with larceny by bailee, was allowed a nolle pros.

Michael Touly and Wm. Speidle, indicted for burglary, on oath of Conrad Roderus, were acquitted by consent of the Commonwealth, the principal witness for the prosecution having died and the Commonwealth being unable so make out a case without him.

A nolle pros was allowed in a case against Barbara Stein indicted for illegal liquor selling.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Alderman Rudolph Koenig, indicted for misdemeanor in office, on oath of F. W. Duesphole.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Edward Shore, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Jennie Launsbury.

Bryan Barrett and Timothy O'Sullivan were acquitted of burglary. Roger O'Mara prosecutor.

John Guttendorf, of the Thirty-seventh ward, was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor without license.

David F. Evans, charged with assault and battery by Wm. C. Shuts, was convicted of simple assault and battery.

Henry Stein and Frank Karns were tried on cross suits for assault and battery. Stein was convicted and Karns acquitted but ordered to pay the costs.

Frank Popelick was copvicted of a charge of assault and battery.

Frederick Fritsch was acquitted of a charge of false pretences.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Duquesne Savings Bank vs. David Campbell et al.; a scire facias on a mortgage. Verdict for defendants.

Judgment of non suit was entered in the case of Munson & Bailey vs. J. H. Campbell. An action on a promissory note.

C. B. Willey vs. W. B. Barton, an action to recover for lumber sold. On trial.

Rachel J. Irons, now Rachel J. Gladden, widow, vs. Robert Potter, executor of Wm. Dickson, deceased, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $403.

R. P. Burgan vs. James Riley, an action to recover a bill of lumber alleged to have been purchased by defendant and furnished to him. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

T. J. Bacon vs. the Germania Savings Bank, is still on trial.

John McGinnis vs. John Appel, Adam Appel and Wm. Rodgers, an action to recover for alleged negligence in the kindling of a fire, through which a store belonging to the plaintiff in West Pittsburgh was burned down, is on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph M. Carson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, S. C. Traverman having failed to give bond was removed from the trust as assignee, and Jos. S. Wallace of Pittsburgh, appointed in his place and ordered to give bond within ten days.

National Bank of Commerce et al. John A. Macbeth, case discontinued on motion of counsel petitioning creditors.

Geo. H. Anderson, bankrupt, Pittsburg, Register's report filed on petition of S. A. Johnson, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens. Register's report on petition of David Matthias was presented, subject to exceptions within ten days.

A. Arensthal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh; rule to show cause why the order confirming the Register's report on the claim of A. C. Silverman should not be received, was argued. Decision reserved.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

On motion of R. B. McCombs, John McMichael, of New Castle, was admitted to practice.

James C. Anderson vs. J. F. Foster, three cases. Same plaintiff vs. Invock Hall and Amos Lewis. Suits for infringement of patents. Final decrees awarded.

On motion of K. Mackintosh, an amended libel was filed in the case of Adam Hare vs steamboat Baltic.

In the case of Eli Watson vs. S. P. McCalment, on motion of counsel for plaintiff rule granted on plaintiff to give security for cost meanwhile proceedings to be staid.

A number of cases were continued until next term.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

George Grau was fined seventy-five dollars and costs by Judge Collier in one case and allowed to escape by paying costs in the other. He was charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The case is an old one.

Francis Hickey, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods is on trial.

Ernest Hertel, charged with selling liquor to minors and on Sunday, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

John Hamilton, of McKeesport, was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and the county directed to pay the costs, J. B. McMarlin prosecutor.

Albert Stehle was convicted of selling liquor without license. John O'Neill prosecutor.

M. Streng, charged by Sarah Dorley with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted but commended to mercy.

George Heidish was allowed a nolle pros. on a change of secreting goods with intent to defraud Otto Frey, a creditor.

John Nusser, charged by Joseph Best with selling liquor without license, was allowed a nolle pros.

The same disposition was made of the case of J. H. Padden, charged by Adam Haley with the same offense.

Johd A. Greiner was acquitted of assault and battery, charged by Wm. C. Schultz.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Nicholas Blanrock, charged with false pretense, Phillip Rudolph prosecutor.

The jury were out in the case of A. Gainsford, charged by E. Breed with false pretense.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

C. B. Wiley vs. W. B. Barton, an action to recover for lumber sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $749 02.

The jury found for defendant in the case of R. P. Burgan vs. James Riley.

The case of Scott Murdock vs. G. Stillerick and F. Stillerick, his wife, is on trial.

Robert Hutchinson vs. Wm. H. Williams, is on trial. The defendant in the case was a banker, his room being at the corner of Wood street and Third avenue. In the spring of 1865, the plaintiff deposited in the defendant's bank two government bonds, one for five hundred dollars and the other for one hundred dollars; $233 69 in silver coin, $76 50 in gold and a gold watch chain. Shortly after the deposit was made, the banking house of the defendant was broken into, his safe was forced open and a large amount of money and valuables were stolen, among which were the bonds, coin, &c., which the plaintiff had deposited there. This suit is brought to recover for the valuables deposited, for the safety of which, it is alleged, the defendant was responsible.

In the same building a man named Mackey kept a sporting house, and the robbery is supposed to have been committed by some of the characters who frequented his establishment. It is held that defendant being aware of the character of the place, and knowing the danger likely to result from their presence should be held responsible for the loss.

The defense hold that plaintiff knew the risk he ran in making the deposit and hence has no remedy as against defendant.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury were out in the case of Bacon vs. the Germania Savings Bank.

John McMilian and Anna, his wife, vs. John Oliver, and Rebecca, his wife; an action in ejectment. Verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages and costs.

The jury were out in the case of Albert Hausbeck and wife vs. James Irwin; an action in replevin.

F. F. Collings and J. M. Moorehead, partners as P. F. Collings & Co., vs. O. H. Barnes, is on trial. The action is on a contract, and is brought to recover some $37,000 for work done on the Connecticut Western Railroad. It is alleged that the defendant, as a principal contractor, collected the money from the company, and has neglected to pay the sub-contractors.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

R. B. Fresman; Tioga county, bankrupt Order made for the sale of certain book accounts &c.

W. H. Porter, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Assignee's report filed and confirmed absolutely.

Frank J. Hoffner, bankrupt, Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate, confirmed absolutely and assignee ordered to make deed to purchaser.

Azaria Dunham; bankrupt, Somerset county. Petition of M. A. Sanner, a lien creditor, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Joseph M. Carson, bankrupt, Pittsburg. S. C. Traurman ordered to transfer all his interest in bankrupt's estate to James Wallace, assignee, together with all papers relating thereto.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts. Assignee's petition presented and order made allowing them to sell one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Cameron Iron Co., of Michigan, the property of S. T. Owens, one of the said bankrupts.

John B. Kibler; of Erie county filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff.

Anna E. Sink, bankrupt, Butler county.

W. A. Lewis, Esq., of Pittsburgh, having been chosen assignee, was confirmed as such.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The list of cases on the calendar was called over but none were found ready for trial, so court adjourned until this morning.

George A. Chase, Esq., of Titusville, was appointed United States Commissioner, vice S. F. Seeley; resigned.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford Mass, who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.	
Gold	115⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	123⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1864	115
Five-Twenties, 1865	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	112
Five-Twenties, 1867	123⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (registered)	112¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupon)	116⅝
Ten-Forties (registered)	116⅛
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117⅜
Currency Sixes	122⅝
New Five Per Cents	116

STOCKS.	
Western Union	79⅝
Adams Express	103
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	90
American Express	64⅜
United States Express	51
Pacific Mail	40⅜
New York Central	106⅛
Erie	27⅛
Harlem	136
Michigan Central	71
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	75
Illinois Central	105⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93
Northwestern	41⅝
Northwestern preferred	84⅝
Rock Island	104⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	58⅜
Toledo and Wabash	19⅝
Fort Wayne	98
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜
C. C. and I. C.	8⅞

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 13, 1875

REMARKS—The general market continues to move along steadily, and while there is ample room for improvement business is about all that could be expected; when the situation is taken into consideration, which for merchants generally continue to exercise more than usual caution; in regard to credit the proper way is to cut loose from all doubtful parties as soon as possible; in regard to prices we have but few changes to note and those will be found under appropriate headings. The weather continues changeable but favorable for growing crops. Produce—The market contains an ample supply of the various kinds; the receipts by river and rail continue liberal; in regard to prices they were governed altogether by circumstances. Flour—The market maintains its firmness and from present indications will do so for some time to come; the leading houses that are well supplied are well pleased with the prospect. Bacon—The market was a firm one without any change in prices, the advantage being on the side of holders who will make good use of the same. Butter—Under more liberal receipts, the market was not so firm; prices are declining.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls....	473	Apples, bbls...	22
Butter, pks....	51	Oats, bushels...	800
Corn, bushels.	2,400	Potatoes, bush.	2,940
Hay, bbls.....	650	Barley, bush....	900
Bacon, tcs.....	127	Wheat, bush ...	750

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand for good sound apples; other kinds were dull and not saleable; we quote the former at $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand was only a moderate one; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note; the eastern rates are 45, 50@55c per gallon as per quality.

ASHES—We have not a single new feature to note as relates to prices or demand; we omit figures.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The supply was up with the demand, hence prices are uniform; we quote alcohol at $2 25@2 35 per gallon; highwines are firmer being held at $1 20@1 22 per gallon.

ALES—The market contains an abundant supply of the various kinds, while dealers report a dull market; there has been no quotable change; we quote: India ale $10@11; porter $9@10; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9; half barrels in proportion; Bass' English ale steady; prices unchanged.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply was equal to the occasion; the current rates are: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BEESWAX—Steady at 30@32c per lb.

BEANS—Are dull; holders are anxious to realize; we note sales at various prices, ranging from $1 60@1 90 per bush.

BROOM CORN—The firmness noted some days since has been maintained; holders of round lots are well pleased with the situation; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

BAGGING—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the current rates are: 2 bush 33c; 2¼ do 38c; 3 do 45c.

BROOMS—Are in ample supply, but held very firmly at the advance we have noted on a previous occasion.

BUTTER—The receipts are coming in more freely; the warm spell has softened both butter and prices; holders were more anxious to realize; we quote fresh roll all the way from 24@30c per lb; other sales were made at lower figures.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—The demand is slowly improving; there is yet ample room; we note sales by the car load at $2 50 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good supply; the demand was only a moderate one at $10@12 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There has been some liberal sales for export; the current rates are $7 50@8 per case of six dozen.

CHEESE—For good old stock there was a fair trade demand; we quote Ohio Goshen at 16@16¼c; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 16@17c; new cheese 6@12c.

EGGS—Are selling at various prices as 16@17c per dozen.

FLOUR—We can report a firm market and a fair demand at the following: white winter wheat at $7@7 50; Wisconsin, $6@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat $6 50@6 75. Rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75. Corn meal $3 75. Oat meal $8 50@9.

GROCERIES—We have nothing particularly new for our readers this morning; there was a fair trade demand for most descriptions. Sugars and other sweets are held firmly, with no prospect of lower figures ruling for some time. Molasses was steady without any perceptible change in the rates. Country dealers have been more numerous for some days and were more inclined to operate; we omit details in this issue.

BROOM HANDLES—Are in fair supply; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

CEMENT—We quote: Louisville $2 25@2 50; Keystone $1 75@2; Cumberland $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $3@3 50; Portland $7@7 50 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches firm; sales 3-lb cans $3 40@3 50 per dozen; corn $2 40@2 50; tomatoes $1 50@1 60.

DRIED FRUIT—Market firmer; prices unchanged.

GROCERIES—Dealers report trade satisfactory; prices are steady and well maintained. The prices current for thirty days time are as follows:

Green Coffees—Rio, good, 20c; Rio, prime, 22c; Rio, fancy, 24½c; choice Rio 23½c; Java 35c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27c; Rio, in bulk, 27½c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8¼@8½c; Patna 7¼@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18¼c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 16c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Sugars—Crushed 11¾c; granulated 11¾c; powdered 11¾c; Standard A 10¾@10¾c; New Orleans 8½@8¾c; Standard B 10⅛@10¼c; extra C, standard 10⅝@10⅞c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 75c; sugar drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@50c.

Starch—Pearl, 5½c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10¼c per lb.

Raisins—Layers $3 00 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7¾c per lb; prunes 9½@12c per lb.

Soaps—Babbit's Best $7; Babbit's New York City 9¼c; Irish soap, $4 50; German mottled, 7c.

GRAIN—The market was a firm one with the advantages on the side of holders, together with light stocks to operate on; the advance in wheat we have before noted has been maintained and a further one would not astonish any person; we quote as follows: choice Kentucky and Michigan white at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 38; amber do $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30. Corn is steady and transactions are increasing; the receipts are coming in more freely; we quote shelled at 86@87c for yellow; 85@86c for high mixed; 83@84c for low mixed; ear continues firm, with only a moderate supply to operate with. Oats—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; we hear of sales of mixed at 70@71c; prime white at 72@73c per bushel. Rye—the demand has fallen off; the exchange rates are $1 17@1 20 per bushel; in a jobbing way the usual advance is charged. Barley—in the absence of sales we omit figures.

HAY—We have nothing of importance to note; the demand was fair and sales regular; we quote prime timothy on track at $22@23 per ton; No 2 $19@20; upland prairie $16@17; baled hay from store at the usual advance; loose hay from wagon $27@28 for No 1; $25@26 for No 2.

MALT—There is little doing; we quote at $1 30@1 35 per bush. for western; Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1 45@1 50 per bushel.

HOMINY—Market steady with sales at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was strong; the card rates are: Hams 14@14¼c; shoulders 10@10¾c; breakfast bacon 14@14¼c; dried beef 14½@15c; beef tongues $7; ham sausage 10c; mess pork $23 50 per bbl. Lard steady; refined in tierces at 16½c; half barrels 17c; in buckets 17½c; in 3 lb caddies 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 3 lb pails 18¼c; in 5 lb do 18c; in 6 lb do 17¾c.

POTATOES—The receipts are coming in more freely; prices are not so firm, we quote peachblows at $1@1 05 per bushel; peerless 90@95c.

TALLOW—Is steady but not so active; we note sales city at 8½c; country 7¾@7¾c.

SALT—Steady at $1 60@1 65 by the car load; $1 80@1 85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is scarce and in demand; quotable at $7 50@8 25 per bush in a jobbing way. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@2 90 in a jobbing way. Flaxseed quoted at $1 95@2; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 per bush; blue grass do $2 50; red top do $2. Onion sets are in demand at $8@8 50 per bush.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c per gal for prime; inferior 10@12c.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 15@2 20 per bush. Onions dull at $3 20@3 50 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 13, 1875

REMARKS—The weak feeling previously noted in petroleum resulted in a decline of about 5c in crude and ¼@¼c in refined from former quotations. There is still a weak feeling with a light inquiry and the prospect for a recovery of the lost ground do not at present seem flattering. The fact is that nothing will restore a healthy tone to this branch of industry until the law of supply and demand is allowed the fullest and most free operation in all matters appertaining to it. Competition in the carrying trade and the application of the economical and approved methods in the production, refining and transportation of the article if allowed free operation, give it a steady and recognized value, and the cessation of the violent fluctuations in the past would allow a steady demand to spring up which would in the end fully equal the supply.

CRUDE.

The market was weak with a decline since our last report of 5@7½c per bbl; there is still a light demand from refiners, owing possibly to the fact that many of them are well supplied with oil brought here by barges and partly to the unfavorable aspect of the market for refined. Sales at Parkers were reported at 31,000 bbls and 1,300 barrels at other points in the oil regions. We quote United at wells at $1 15; Union do $1 10@1 12½; Penna do $1 07½@1 10; Karns and Relief do $1 05@1 10; immediate shipment $1 35@1 40.

REFINED.

The market rules quiet with a lower range of figures at exporting points and a weak feeling here. We quote 10¼@10¾c for standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville track; 10@10¾c on the Pennsylvania track.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 12½c; May 12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined rules at 12¾@12¾c for spot and early May delivery.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for spot delivery is quoted at 12½c.

OIL BARRELS

Are again dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city and $1 15@1 20 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 12.—The Courier says: Very little was done yesterday and the decline can be attributed to a great extent to this cause; United opened at $1 12¼ and declined to $1 15, but late in the day was stronger and at the close was quoted at $1 17½.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot..... 1 40

OIL CITY.

800 bbls spot..... 1 45

UNITED AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot..... 1 20
2,000 bbls spot..... 1 15
1,000 bbls spot..... 1 17½
1,000 bbls spot..... 1 18¾
1,500 bbls spot..... 1 21¼

PENN'A. AT RIVER.

1,000 bbls spot..... 1 12½
1,000 bbls spot..... 1 13½

KARN'S AT ELLS.

1,500 bbls spot..... 1 10

RELIEF AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot..... 1 15

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

2,000 bbls spot..... 1 40
1,000 bbls spot..... 1 42½

NEW YORK, May 12—Closing of the 11th: Petroleum—Shippers have been making a few bids to-day but there does not appear much desire to buy and no important sales resulted; crude in bulk is quoted at 6¼c for spot and the remainder of the month; do in shipping order at 9¼@9¾c. Refined is quoted at 12¾c for prompt and 12¾c up to May 25th; cases at 19@20c; naphtha at 9¼c; refined at Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾c for spot and 12¾c up to May 20th, and at Baltimore at 12¾c.

PARKERS, May 12.—Market opened weak; shipment; $1 40; United $1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12. — Market steady; S. W. 12¾c; crude 6c; cases 18c; sales and futures none.

TITUSVILLE, May 12.—Market nominal at $1 32½@1 40.

OIL CITY, May 12.—Market quiet at $1 42½.

ROUSEVILLE, May 12.—Market not opened; can't quote.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 12.—Market quiet at $1 35.

TIDIOUTE, May 12.—Market dull, $1 05 at wells.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 13, 1875.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was a light one for this market as the principle portion of the receipts consisted of thorough stock; notwithstanding the light offerings they were fully up with the demand of certain kinds considerably in excess; the result was a dull market; the attendance of buyers was small and the demand in consequence of the unfavorable advices from the East was light and sales showed a decline of 20@25c per cwt as compared with our last report; in short the market was a good deal demolished and entirely devoid of animation and many were of the opinion that it was one of the hardest of the season; one thing that operates against the market was the fact that Philadelphia dealers in many instances were ordering direct from Chicago instead of purchasing here.

Sales were made at the following:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 75@7 00
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth	6 37@6 62
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth	5 62@6 25
Fat cows and bulls	4 50@5 50
Stockers	3 50@4 75

Mixed lots at various prices.

HOGS.

The market was a dull one the receipts were large, consisting principally of through stock; buyers here were indifferent about purchasing; prices were weak and very uncertain; we have seldom noticed less inclination to purchase; for the Philadelphia market there was scarcely any inquiry. The inquiry on Baltimore and New York account showed pretty conclusively that the stock held for the present in a great measure depend on the Chicago market; hence our occupation for the present is good.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime heavy Philadelphia	$8 25@8 50
Baltimore	7 50@7 75
Yorkers	7 75@7 90

SHEEP.

The sheep trade seems to rally from the dullness that brooded over it last week and prices advanced 12@20c on clipped, few wooled being in the market. It is not anticipated that prices will advance further during the present week, except perhaps for the very best grades.

The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Clipped, best 100 lbs	$5 50@5 75
do prime 90@95 lbs	5 10@5 25
do good 80@85 lbs	4 05@4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 13, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of stock on sale was a light one, amounting in the aggregate to about 650 head, fully one hundred head below that of last week; so far as relates to prices no particular change was perceptible; dealers reported the market a slow and unsatisfactory one, it being claimed that the stock brought from Chicago cost more and were not equal in quality to those of last week, whilst in most instances last week's prices were not reached; all things considered there was a slight reason for grumbling; as usual the principle concessions were made on the common grades.

The nominal rates for the various kinds may be set down as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra Chicago tops	$7 50@7 75
Good	6 50@7 00
Fair to medium	5 00@6 00

It may be proper to mention there were some fine still fed bulls on the market that were disposed of at $5@6 per cwt, the best prices obtained for some time; the stockers offering were not of a very desirable description and failed to attract much attention.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings were lighter than usual, scarcely sufficient to make the market interesting, there being not over 150 head head all told. The result was a firmer market and a shade better prices that were obtained last week. We quote clipped sheep in a retail way, extra $5 75@6 per cwt; prime $5 50@5 75; common to fair $4 50@5 per cwt. There were no wooled sheep on sale; the season is about over for that description. Lambs were nominal at $3@4 per head as per quality and condition.

HOGS.

The market was a dull one; the offerings were very light and so was the demand. We quote nominally at $8 25@8 50 per cwt gross; a few heavy ones were sold at $9.

FRESH COWS.

There were but very few in the market to-day, only 11 head that we could hear of, and these were mostly common in point of quality. Prime to extra milkers may be quoted at $50@65 and fair to medium at $35@45. A. Stakely reported 3 at an average of $39 per head; H. Nagls 3 at an average of $44, and John Seeler 4 at an average of $37½.

VEAL CALVES.

Are coming in more freely, as they nearly always do at this season of the year, but the market, especially for prime veals, continues to hold its own; sales reported at 5½@6 for common to fair and 6½@7 for prime to extra.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton steady at 16¼@16½c; futures closed quiet; sales 28,200 bales; May 16 3-32c; June 16 3-32@16¼c; July 16 9-32c; August 16 15-32@16½c; September 16¼@16 9-32c; October 15 21-32@15¾c; November 15 19-32@15¾c; December 15¾@15 11-16c; January 15¾c. Flour—receipts 9,000 barrels; market in moderate demand; superfine western and State $4 85@5 15; common to good $5 25@5 70; good to choice $5 70@6 00; white wheat extra $5 85@7; extra Ohio $4 95@7 25; St. Louis $5 70@8 50. Corn meal firm at $4@4 65. Rye flour active at $4 40@5 50. Wheat—receipts 37,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 25@1 27; No 3 $1 15@1 17; No 2 Chicago $1 18@1 19½; No 2 Northwest $1 18@1 20; No 2 Milwaukee $1 21½; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 15@1 25. Rye quiet at $1@1 09. Barley scarce. Malt quiet. Corn—receipts 20,000 bushels; market heavy and demanded; mixed western 88@89c; yellow 89c. Oats—receipts 19,000 bushels; mixed western 75@77c; white 76@78c. Hay unchanged. Coffee dull and heavy at 16@18¾c. Sugar quiet; refining fair to good 8¼@8½c; prime 8 9-16@8¾c. Molasses firm. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined 12¾c; crude 6½c. Rosin dull at $1 85@2 00. Turpentine firm at 34@34½c. Eggs heavy at 16@16¼c. Pork firmer at $21 90@22. Beef quiet. Cut meats steady; dry salted shoulders 8¾c; middles quiet; long clear western 12¾c; short clear 12¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 15¾c. Butter firmer; western 12@16c. Cheese heavy at 8@14½c. Whisky heavy at $1 20@1 21.

Dry Goods.

There was an improved feeling in the jobbing trade, but business with commission houses continued light. Cotton goods in steady but in moderate demand. The print market was unsettled and prices irregular. Freeman's light prints have been closed out at 6¾c, and some styles of Sprague's are reduced to 8c. Sprague's shirtings held at 7½c. Atlantic colored alpacas sold low at auction to day. Woolen goods move slowly.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Flour—demand fair and market firm and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm and lower; No 1 spring $1 04¾; No 2 $1 01 spot or May; $1 03¼ seller June; $1 06¼ seller July; $1 seller August; No 3 96½c; rejected 90c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; 72½c spot or May; high mixed 73@74c; 74½@74¾c for June; 76⅞c seller July. Oats active and firm; No 2 63½c spot or May; 64¾@64¾c seller June; rejected 60. Rye weak; No 1 $1 06 spot. Barley quiet and firm; No 2 $1 35 spot; $1 33 seller May. Pork—demand fair and prices have advanced steady; $21 65 spot; $21 70 seller June; $21 95@21 97½ seller July; $22 25 seller August. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; $15 35 spot; $15 42½ seller June; $15 60@15 62½ seller July. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 18. Butter steady at 18@20c. Eggs firmer at 13@13½c.

Wool.

BOSTON, May 12.—Wool was generally unchanged. There was a fair demand from manufacturers who continue to buy as their necessities may require. Prices rule low and unsatisfactory for all fine wools, but medium grades sustain previous prices. There is a very indifferent feeling on the part of manufacturers, and the future of the market is not very encouraging. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces range from 52 to 57c for XXX and medium grades; Michigan fleeces 48 to 52½c; combing and delaine fleeces 60 to 68c; pulled wool in demand at 42@45c; common and choice superior extras not much inquired after.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady at $1 28@1 33. Corn steady at 78@81c. Oats active at 70@72c. Rye firm at $1 22@1 25. Barley dull but unchanged. Linseed Oil lower 70@72c. Eggs quiet 14c. Butter heavy. Cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork dull and declined at $21 50 bid; $22 asked. Lard dull and lower; steam 15¼ spot; kettle, country sold at 15¼c. Bulk meats dull 8¾, 11¾, 12¼@12¾c. Bacon—demand fair and market at 9½, 12⅝@13¼. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 16. Hogs dull; common 7@7 20; fair to medium $7 50@7 65.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; extra $1 27¾; No 1 $1 25; amber $1 26. Corn steady 77½c. Oats quiet 67¾c. Clover seed quiet at $6 75@7.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Flour firm and quiet; extra $4 75@5; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 75@6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $6@6 50; high grades $7 00@8 00. Wheat slow at $1 40@1 44 for red; No 1 Milwaukee offered at $1 21; No 2 $1 17. Rye at $1 10. Corn inactive; yellow 87c; western mixed 86@88½c. Oats quiet; 72½@73c white; 70@71c mixed. Barley and malt quiet. Provisions steady. Mess pork $22@22 25. Beef hams 15@23c; smoked hams 13@14c; pickled do 12¼@12¾c. Lard 15@16c. Whisky held at $1 22 for western. Petroleum nominal at 12¾c for refined; 9¼c crude. Clover seed slow at $9@11 50. Timothy $2 62½. Flax seed $1 80. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 28@30c; do firsts 23@24c; western extras 23@24c; do firsts 17@19c; rolls extras 24@26c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 amber western $1 46; No 2 do $1 43; mixed do $1 38@1 40; No 1 western red $1 40; No 2 do $1 37@1 39, Pennsylvania red $1 38; No 2 western spring red $1 17@1 19. Corn dull; western mixed 88c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye quiet but firm at $1 15@1 18. Hay quiet; Pennsylvania and Maryland held at $18@25. Provisions easier and not quotable lower. Pork $22 50@23. Bulk meats—shoulders 9c; clear rib 12¼c; loose pack 9¼@13¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13¾@14c. Hams 14¾@15½c. Lard quiet; refined 16@16¼c. Butter firm; new western packed 20@26c; do rolls 18@22c. Petroleum dull and nominal at 6@6¾c. Coffee quiet and steady; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes 16@18¾c. Whisky—small sales at $1 22@1 23.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Wool was in good demand and prices steady. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above were held at 54@55c; X 55@56c; medium 56@57½c; coarse 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, western fine 48@50c; medium 55@56c; coarse 45@48c; combing washed 60@66c; combing unwashed 45@46c; fine unwashed 35@38c; coarse and medium unwashed 36@42c; tub washed 50@58c; extra and merino pulled 45@50c; No 1 and super pulled 45@50c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Cotton—offerings light; market unchanged. Flour firm at $5@5 75. Wheat active at $1 45. Corn quiet at 72½@73¼c. Oats inactive at 64@64½. Rye quiet at $1 05@1 06½. Barley dull at $1 30. Whisky—none offering. Pork quiet at $21¾@22. Bacon quiet at 9¼, 9¾, 12¾, 13, 13¼@13¾c. Lard nominal at 15¼c. Hogs firm; shippers $6 75@7 25. Bacon $7 25@7 50. Cattle active; sales of prime native steers at $6 65, good do $6@6½.

Toledo

TOLEDO, May 12.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat strong and 1@2c higher; No 1 white Wabash $1 31; No 2 white Michigan $1 30@1 31; No 2 $1 26; amber $1 28¾@1 29; seller June $1 29¾; seller last half June $1 32; seller July No 2 amber Illinois $1 32. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 77¼c; seller July 78@78¾c; low mixed 76¾@77c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; white 68c; Michigan 67¾c.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 12.—Flour—demand limited and prices quiet and firm at $4 50@4 75; western superfine $5 25@5 75; common western $5 75@6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $6 25@7 00; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $3 50@7 50; Illinois $6 50@8 50; St. Louis fancy and Minnesota $7@8 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 91½@95c. Oats very firm; mixed and white 76@81c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 03½; No. 2 $1¼. Oats quiet and scarce; No 2 in store 61¾c. Corn unsettled and lower; No 1 mixed in store 71½c. Rye dull and weak; No 1 in store $1 10. Barley dull, nominal and easier; No 2 $1 32; No 4 $1 12.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—Cotton steady at 15½c. Flour, wheat and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 78@79c. Oats steady at 70c. Provisions quiet. Pork $22 25@22 75. Bulk meats active at $8 60 11 90@12 60. Bacon $9 50, 12 90@13 40. Hams 14c. Lard—good 15½c; tierce 16@16¼c; kegs 16½c. Whisky $1 20.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—Cotton steadier 15@15¾c. Flour steady at $6 00@8 00. Corn easier at 85c. Oats quiet at 73@74c. Lard quiet 15¾@16¼c. Bacon quiet at 9½, 13½@13¼c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 12.—5 P. M.—Consols for